# The Bucks County Gazette.

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## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Grapes exposed to sunlight contain, according to Dr. A. L. de Villanova, three and three-fourths per cent more sugar and more than one per cent less acid than those which have remained in darkness.

The city of Paris has granted a piece of ground in the park of Montsouris for a school of insectology. The useful insects (such as bees and silkworms) the auxiliary insects (or those useful to plants), and the noxious insects will all be studied.

The gathering in of cloth stretched in large bleach-fields is a new European application of the electric railway. The railway constructed has twenty-one branches, each about a third of a mile in length. The pieces of cloth are connected at the ends so as to form long lengths, and the railway trucks roll up as much in half an hour as could be done by the old method in an entire day.

The present increase of the population of England from excess of births over deaths is about one and a half per cent a year; and Proctor computes that if the world had started with one million inhabitants 5,000 years ago (an estimate probably far too low) and had made a uniform increase at that rate, the earth's present population would be 213,800,000, 000,000,000,000,000,000, 000,000,000,000,000. Even if the world's population had been only ten 4,000 years ago, and the same rate of increase had been kept up that is now in progress in England, the number would now be so great that 122,000,000,000 such globes as this earth would only give standing room for the vast population supposing the entire surface of each globe to be occupied.

French Government commissions seems to favor attempting the formation of an Algerian sea by flooding the Sahara, notwithstanding objections made.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence at Southampton, August 23d; the French Association's eleventh meeting, at Rochelle, August 24; and the American Association's thirty-first meeting at Montreal, August 23d. Some of the most remarkable discoveries of the year are usually announced at these great gatherings of savants.

The failure of seeds to grow during the cold season proves that a higher temperature is necessary for their germination, and it is a very natural supposition that the best results are to be obtained when the heat has been raised to as high a degree as possible without destroying the seeds. Prof. H. Baillon shows that this is far from being the case with all seeds. In an experiment repeated several times he has obtained a much more rapid growth from almond and walnut seeds in a house kept at a temperature varying during the twenty-four hours from 41 to 59 degrees Fahrenheit than in a house heated to 59 to 77 degrees. Furthermore, the plants started in the warm house were earlier arrested in their development than those from the cool house. A further study of this subject might lead to valuable results in showing the most favorable temperature for hot-houses for the various kinds of seeds, and in pointing out the plants which cannot be profitably forced in hot-houses.

Plateau, the eminent French naturalist, finds that a June bug can exert as great a force in proportion to its size as a locomotive.

English microscopists have given various facts showing that human subjects have been in many cases infected with filaria, a much-dreaded worm parasite, by mosquitoes. These parasites breed in countless numbers in the human body, usually invading the circulation in the evening, increasing till midnight, and then retiring to other parts of the system.

M. Renan has expressed the belief that a century hence mankind will study little else than physical science.

The curious ideas concerning natural phenomena entertained by the Japanese a few decades ago are illustrated by a work teaching of "Heaven and Earth" written in 1821, and just translated into English. According to this work, the earth and the heavens are governed by a male and a female principle. Rain is a changed form of the male principle, and the vapor under the earth of the female. When the rain sinks into the earth it pursues the female principle. The earth is the mother of all things, and the heaven is the air or wind in which the shining sun, moon and stars are hung. The heavens move from east to west—contrary to the motion of running water, which flows from west to east. Some of the water in the earth flows to the north where it is turned into vapor by the earth-air, and forms clouds which are in turn changed to rain by the wind. In the male season, or summer, the quantity of water increases; while it diminishes in winter—the female season. Thunder is produced by the mingling of the male and female principles. A kind of beast is said to move in the air with the thunder, which is not considered strange, because at a certain island about ten thousand miles from Japan there is a bird which is covered with fur, instead of feathers, and eats fire. Earthquakes are subterranean thunder. Snow is vapor which has become frozen; fog is also this vapor; haze is the vapor mixed with volcano smoke. The writer promises in conclusion to make the actions of nature—such as rain, wind, etc.—quite clear at another time. Such was Japanese science among the educated classes a half century ago.

An alkaloid from the macallo, a tree of Yucatan, is recommended by Dr. Rosado as superior to quinine in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Frank Rande, once a highwayman and desperado as notorious as Jesse James, is now quietly making harness in the Illinois State prison, where he is confined under a life sentence for murder. It has been ascertained that his right name is Scott, and that he belongs to a respectable Iowa family. The prison officials believe he is insane, and that his exploits were more crazy than brave.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1882.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—We are having summer weather in earnest, and though it is remarkably hot, everybody welcomes and seemingly enjoys it. The heat has hurried tourists into making preparations for their annual trips, and heads of families who have not already made arrangementes for the season, into looking around for eligible country quarters for their wives and babies.

The markets are burdened with good things, and although meats are exceedingly high, and almost beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means, strawberries are to be had in abundance, and peaches and watermellons from Georgia are plentiful and of superb quality. But while these perishable luxuries and such cholera producing vegetables as cucumbers are reasonable enough, the necessaries of life are very dear, and the poor find it exceedingly difficult to provide themselves with a substantial diet. Some predict an unhealthy season in this city, because the pestiferous fly and the voracious mosquito have not yet appeared in any numbers. But over in Jersey they are more numerous and ravenous than ever, if such a thing can be possible.

Every venerable beau, aged spinster, blushing maiden and dashing youth seems to be intent on matrimony this year. They are all getting married. It seems as if nothing like it was ever known before, and the busiest people in the city to-day are the ministers who tie the knot, the dressmakers who finish the trouseau, the florists who decorate the churches and houses with flowers, plants and vines; the caterers who supply the banquets, and the musicians who exhilarate the multitude with their entrancing strains.

Well, marriage is an event which happens but once in the life time of most persons, and who can blame them for doing it up in a style befitting their respective financial capacities?

I met Henry Villard, the Oregon capitalist, who recently removed to New York, on the street the other day, and though he has led an eventful life and an exceedingly busy one, he looks no older than he did twenty years ago, when he was a bright Bohemian earning his living writing for the papers. He is worth millions now (from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000), and is as smart as they make them. He is building a magnificent residence in this city, which will rival in elegance and attractiveness anything we have. It is worthy of comment that the majority of Americans who accumulate vast wealth, no matter where, eventually locate in New York. James R. Keene came here with $5,000,000, and has doubled it by lucky speculations; E. O. Mills, who made his fortune on the Pacific coast, brought $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, which he has been investing in real estate and local securities; Mr. Barton, whose sagacity has enabled him to rival the preceding capitalists in the length of his purse, has had an elegant house in this city for two years; Leland Stanford who pays a tax on $20,000,000 in San Francisco alone, spends most of his time here, and is a familiar figure on our streets, and now it is said that J. W. Mackey, the Bonanza King, of uncounted wealth, will settle down to a life of metropolitan leisure, in a mansion, which, when completed, will rival the Vanderbilt palace, which cost $3,000,000, while there is a score more of lesser lights whose fortunes loom among the millions who have come among us to stay.

LAURENS.

SOME OF BUCKLAND'S STORIES.—The author goes on to tell a curious anecdote of a child he met with when inspecting the Coquet in Northumberland, who, having been taken to see a pantomime in which there was a scene of a forest inhabited by monkeys, was so impressed that "the next morning he imagined himself to be a monkey." He would not speak, would not sit at the table, but insisted on eating out of a plate placed on the ground, by which he crouched on all fours. If anything to eat was presented to him, he always put it to his nose and smelt it before eating it. "This curious monkey fit lasted several weeks, but the idea gradually passed out of his head."

A following paper contains an anecdote of Joe, the chimpanzee, who was living in the Zoological Gardens some twelve years ago. He used to be let out in the mornings for exercise, and when the time came for going back to the cage delighted in keeping just out of reach of Sutton his keeper. "No amount of bribery of fruit or sweets would cause him to descend from his perch. To what passion of the monkey's mind could an appeal be made, and in what form was that appeal to be presented?" Mr. Bartlett, the superintendent, had observed that two weak points in Joe's character were curiosity and cowardice; and he therefore approached the keeper in a mysterious manner, and pretended to point out to him some strange monster in the dark passage underneath the gas-pipe, saying, "Look out, there he is, there he is!" This worked upon Joe's fear and curiosity until he gradually came close to the passage, crooning with agitation. Then Mr. Bartlett and the keeper, crying, "He's coming out, he's coming out!" fled as if in great alarm toward Joe's house, with the effect of inducing Joe to rush into it himself at top speed. Joe, Mr. Buckland adds, never found out the trick, with which he was repeatedly taken in.—*London Saturday Review.*

Camden Cemetery was made a pleasure resort by parties from Philadelphia. Picnics were almost daily held there, the graves and stones serving for seats and tables, while the smooth lawns were utilized for croquet games. Young men resorted there to gamble, and it was not uncommon to see old playing cards scattered among the remnants of lunches. At length, when a prize fight occurred, with a regularly roped ring and two noted experts as the pugilists, the trustees concluded to close the gates to the public.

From the Church Union.

## MY LITTLE GIRL.

Perhaps you never saw her—
My little girl!
So have no tendresse for her,
This little girl;
Nor any sort of feeling
You fancy needs concealing,
Because you know she is my little girl

Well, then, I'll show her to you—
My little girl,
She'd tell you, if she knew you,
This little girl,
That though she's small of stature,
She's out of frocks, and that you're
Not to think she's such a very little girl.

She likes to have me call her
My little girl;
And feels a full inch taller,
This little girl,
When, her hand within my arm,
I unfold the little palm
And whisper, "Dear, your'e little, but—oh, my!"

She has two big brown eyes—
My little girl;
And when to scold me she tries,
This little girl,
I laugh because her eyes speak
To me a language not Greek—
For my little wife she'll be, by and by.

## THE SQUIRE'S WOOING.

Squire Kimball was in his strawberry patch pulling up weeds, when Lucy Keene came down the road that beautiful July morning, and he was just about to throw an armful of them over the fence as she came around the corner. The sunbonnet she wore was exactly like one he remembered to have seen her mother wear twenty-five years ago; and he remembered, too, as he looked at this one, and the fresh rosy face under it, how that one had made his heart flutter the first time he saw it, and how he was so bewitched by it, or the face under it, that he had walked home with Hester Mason and had hard work to keep from proposing to her.

He wondered now, and he had wondered many times in the twenty-five years that had gone by since then, why he never did propose to her.

He had meant to marry her some time, and he was sure she liked him in the old days; but—and he had sighed to himself more than once when he thought of it—something had come between them, and she had married Robert Keene, and he married his cousin Mary. Fate must have something to do with it, he concluded.

As he looked at Hester's daughter this summer morning, the old fire stirred under the dust and ashes, and he felt a little flame sprung up in his heart.

"Good morning, Lucy," he said, leaning over the fence.

"Oh!" exclaimed Lucy, with a little jump, "I didn't see you, and you came near scaring me. Isn't it pleasant?"

"Yes, it is pleasant," answered the squire, looking straight at her pretty face. "How is your mother?"

"Pretty well," answered Lucy. "Your strawberries are doing splendidly, aren't they? We're so provoked at ours. The hens get into the garden, and mother says she don't think we'll have a pailful of berries in all."

"I want to know!" exclaimed the squire. "Now, you tell your mother that she's welcome to all she wants out of my patch. She can have 'em just as well as not. There's going to be a sight more'n we'll want, and I'd rather have 'em used than wasted."

"I will tell her, and I know she'll be delighted at the chance. You know what a hand she is to make strawberry preserves."

"Yes, I do," answered the squire, thinking of old times. "I remember she beat all the housekeepers at that. They used to say that she had the knack of making strawberry jam that nobody else could get hold of."

"She hasn't lost it yet," said Lucy.

"She'll be pleased to have you come to tea some time, and try some she made last year. She had unusually good luck."

"I'll do it," said the squire. "Let me see—to-day's Wednesday. Tell her I'll come over Saturday, if its agreeable, and I guess the berries 'll be ripe so I can pick a pailful by that time."

"Thank you!" said Lucy. "If you do we'll have a shortcake. I'll tell her to expect you to tea on Saturday."

"Yes," answered the squire; "I'll be 'round if nothing happens. Oh! I heard from Charley yesterday. He'll be home in a day or two to stay."

"That will be pleasant for you," said Lucy, stooping to pick up a daisy.

The squire could not see how rosy the face under the bewitching sunbonnet grew all at once. If he had it might have set him thinking.

"Yes it will," said the squire. "Charley's a good boy."

"I guess I'll have to be going," said Lucy. "We shall expect you to tea, Saturday, remember."

"I won't disappoint you," said the squire; and then Lucy went on, and he went back to pulling weeds.

"I s'pose its foolish to think of such a thing," he said to himself, but I don't know as it's anybody's business but ours. If I see fit to marry Lucy, an' she's willin' I'm going to do it."

From which you see that the squire's fancy for the mother had suddenly been transferred to the daughter.

Charley came home the next day.

"I s'pose I'll have to tell him what I've been thinking about," thought the squire. "I'd 'bout as soon take a horsewhipping, I declare. But there ain't any use in dreading it an' putting it off."

Accordingly when they were sitting on the piazza after supper, the squire began:

"I've been thinking some of getting a new housekeeper," he announced, feeling his face getting uncomfortably hot.

"Won't Aunt Sarah stay?"

"I—I meant a housekeeper of another kind," said the squire, wiping his face vigorously.

"Charley gave a whistle of surprise and stared hard at his father.

"Who is it to be, if I may ask such a question?"

"Down the road," said the squire, jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the Widow Keene's.

He couldn't muster up courage enough to say Lucy.

"Aha! that's the way the wind blows, is it?" laughed Charley. "I'm glad to hear it. You couldn't do better."

"I'm glad to hear you say so," said the squire, much relieved. "I felt sure you'd like to have Lucy as a—a member of the family."

"I haven't any objections, if she hasn't," said Charley."

"So that's over," said the squire, much relieved, as Charley strolled down the road early in the evening. I wonder he never took a fancy to her. I s'pose folks 'll say I'm an old fool, but I don't care."

While he sat there Charley was telling Lucy that his father had keener eyes than he had given him credit for, for he seemed to understand how matters stood.

And what he told her after that is none of your business or mine, though I will say that I feel sure it had something to do with Lucy's becoming "one of the family."

About four o'clock, Saturday afternoon, the squire in his best coat, and with a pail of strawberries on each arm, knocked at Mrs. Keene's door."

"Good afternoon," said the widow, as she let him in, with a charming suspicion of a blush in her face, which he had to admit, was almost as fair as it had been five-and-twenty years ago.

"Here's some berries," said the squire, awkwardly presenting his offering. "Lucy said the hens had played the mischief with yours."

"I'm a thousand times obliged to you!" said the widow.

By that time the squire had got to the sitting-room door. Who should he see there but Charley, seeming very much at home, as he held worsted for Lucy to wind.

"I managed to get an invitation to tea, too," laughed Charley. "You kept it pretty sly, but I wasn't to be cheated out of my share of strawberry preserves."

Then Charley and Lucy looked at each other and laughed; and the squire felt his face grow red.

"Just see what he has brought us!" said the widow, displaying the berries. "If you'll help hull them, Lucy, we'll have a shortcake for tea. I remember how fond you used to be of strawberry shortcake years ago," and the widow smiled at the squire till there was a dimple in each cheek.

"I remember, too," responded the squire.

Then Lucy and her mother went out.

"I've spoken to her about being one of the family, and she's willing," said Charley.

"I—I don't understand!" said the squire, in great bewilderment, growing hot and then cold.

"Why, you know what you said the other night when you told me you thought of getting her mother for housekeeper," exclaimed Charley. "I supposed you understood from what you said, that Lucy and I intended to be married."

The squire sat speechless. What he thought of in the next five minutes could not be condensed in a column of this paper.

"I—I hope you'll be happy!" he stammered at last, feeling that something was expected of him.

"I'm sure we will," said Charley. "I hope you will too."

Pretty soon the widow came in.

"The shortcake's baking," she said. "Lucy said she'll hull the berries and set the table, and sent me to play lady and entertain the company."

Charley watched his opportunity, and slipped into the kitchen.

The squire had made up his mind again. If he couldn't have Lucy he'd have her mother, if he could get her.

"Come to think it all over," he told himself "that was the best plan by all odds."

He wondered how he could have been foolish enough to think of marrying a girl so young. The idea was ridiculous.

"What's the use of waiting?" thought he. It might as well be settled now as any other time."

"Hester," he began, getting red again. "Charley and Lucy are going to get married, why shouldn't we?"

"Why, Squire Kimball!" cried the widow, blushing so rosy that he thought she was prettier than her daughter.

"I came over on purpose to ask you," said the squire, telling a most outrageous fib. "I hope you haven't any objections."

When Lucy came in half an hour later to say that tea was ready, the squire rose up, blushing like a girl, and jerked his thumb toward the window, and said, in a voice that shook a little:

"That's your mother, Lucy, I mean she is Mrs. Kimball, or going to be. It is all settled."

"I s'pose I may kiss my father then," said Lucy, and she plumped a kiss on the squire's lips, who said she might give him another for her father-in-law, while she was about it, if she'd no objection."

"One will answer for both," laughed Lucy.

Then the squire gave his arm to the woman he had meant to marry twenty years ago, and led her out to tea.

He never regretted that matters turned out as they did.

"Lucy can't be beat for a daughter," he tells himself; but he don't want any better wife than her mother makes."

SCIENTIFIC ABSTRACTION.—Griffin, Edison's private secretary, once told me a funnily characteristic story of the manner in which Edison came to get married. The idea was first suggested by an intimate friend who made the point that he needed a mistress to preside over his big house, which was being managed by a house-keeper and several servants. I dare say the idea had never occurred to him before, for be it known he is the shyest and most bashful of men, but he seemed pleased with the proposition, and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend somewhat testily replied, "anyone"; that a man who had so little sentiment in his soul as to ask such a question ought to be satisfied with anything that wore a petticoat and was decent, and concluded by saying: "There are a number of nice girls employed in your factory over yonder: they aren't especially refined or cultivated, I must confess, but they are respectable, and that is the main consideration after all."

Edison looked them all over, and after making his selection, put the question plumply to her. It was Edison's way of doing business, but it embarrassed the young lady all the same. She asked time to consider, and Edison granted her a week. At the end of that time she accepted him, and they were married without delay. They had decided to visit the New England States and Canada and make quite an extensive tour. As the bridal party drove to the station they passed his laboratory. Turning to his wife, Edison excused himself for a few minutes, saying there were some matters that needed his attention and that he would be at the station in time for the train. The train came and went and so did several others, but no Edison. The bride, who knew his peculiarities, finally drove back to the house and waited her liege lord's pleasure. She never saw him again for forty-eight hours. Immersed in some idea that had suddenly occurred to him, he became oblivious to brides, honeymoons or anything else.

"I'll make you dance," cried an irate mother, pursuing her erring son, slipper in hand. "Then," remarked the juvenile, "we shall have a bawl."

## "PETER PARLEY."

Twenty years ago one sunny May afternoon there was an unwonted stir in a usually quiet and unexcitable village in Connecticut. All the more was this movement and and suppressed excitement to be noticed, from the fact that it was the Sabbath day, which was kept with Puritan sternness in that remote town, and on which other vehicles than those of staid church-goers were seldom to be seen.

Yet here in the main street of the town were gathered hundreds of people, in all sorts of conveyances, others on horseback, many on foot, and while the white hair of age was to be seen, it was also remarkable that knots of youths and little children were also assembled there.

The regular stage highway passed by this place, but branched just below, one road running along a valley, the other on the top of the hill. The hill was planted with rows of tree which would grace Boston Common. It sloped gently down, uniting the driving highway, and serving all the purposes of a regularly planned park, extending for a quarter of a mile in length and a third as wide.

This green was full of silent waiting people—many of them in tears—all of them moved by the same impulse. What was it that led these country folks together? What had silenced the afternoon church bells for twenty miles away, and led with one accord the hard working farmers and their families to this little town? It was this, the genial, kindly friend of childhood, the beloved Peter Parley, was about to be laid to rest in the simple village graveyard, within a stone's throw of his recent summer home.

But a year or two before, having a married daughter living near, he had purchased a quaint-built house, facing upon this highway and looking down, on to the valley road below.

Here Mr. Goodrich delighted in the primitive country life. Here he used to ride with only a dog for company. Here he gathered much of added interest for the "Illustrated Natural History," he was then writing, and studied his subject in the "forest-primeval." He used to stop at every gateway and doorway, talked as he alone could talk to the farmer at his plough, the boy at the woodpile, or the matron at her churn, until far and wide he was known and watched for, and season after season, his comings and goings were matters of village import.

He spent much time adorning his lonely home—a wide, rich house with ample piazzas and verandas, large airy rooms and a generous country garret.

There came a time when the last evergreen was in its place, the latest fence was up and painted, the final sod settled where it was to belong.

Mr. Goodrich, light of heart and in his usual kindly mood, got into the country stage at his own door on his way to New York, on a lovely May morning, promising to return and be at home over Sunday with his household.

He *was* there, but alas! only as the dead ever return, borne back to be laid at rest in the quiet village cemetery. He had gone to New York as well as usual, and spent the evening with friends, and the next morning while sitting talking with his son in his study, fell back in his chair, as in a faint.

His son running out for assistance, and for a neighboring physician, found the whole street astir, for Mr. Emmet had just shot himself opposite. The delay in procuring a doctor was short, but when the startled son returned, it was to find his father dead, and with a smile upon his face, as though no terrible pang had been borne in the rending of soul and body, but the parting had been gentle and brief.

After funeral services in the city, the remains were borne tenderly to his last home in the hills.

A long line of children was formed, and proceeded to the grave of their faithful friend and teacher, "Peter Parley."

On that lovely May Sabbath the gentle breezes showered the pink apple blossoms upon his casket, and the spring birds flew above it.

Thus was buried a most useful man, whose books were published by the millions, whose books made the fortunes of others, whose name was traded upon by unscrupulous publishers, and which is today a household word in many a home in America and abroad.

There was a wish expressed to his family several times that a monument should be raised to his memory: this would have been against his wish. So modest and retiring was he by nature that anything like display was irksome to him. His express desire was for "a simple stone and a village graveyard." This he has.

An alteration in the arrangement of the dinner table has been already adopted by the more refined and delicate dinner givers of London. The table cloths are no longer of the snowdrop white which their grandmothers were so proud to display on the polished mahogany board, but are of the color best suited to the furniture and the walls of the room. Some are now being exhibited in the show rooms in Waterloo place of a neutral tint of brown "made to go with every color." The table is adorned with flower pots all down the centre. These are enclosed in covers of bright colored plush, embroidered in gay colors, and are really more effective than the most expensive Sevres china could possibly be. But the greatest innovation of all is that to be seen in the new Japanese dinner napkins. They are of cut paper, and can be used but once, of course, but are curious, and considered much prettier than the shining white square of damask.

From Boston Transcript.

## MAY AND JUNE.

BY M. A. NEALL.

May is the Puritan maiden,
So shy as to be rude;
Reserved, and a bit disdainful,
In silken new green snood.

But who is this now beside her,
With voice in perfect tune,
A face like a dream of angels,
A loveliness like June?

I tried to woo the maiden May,
But loving June woos me;
Good-by to May, once more we part,
Sweet June my love shall be!

Some ways of Young America are startling, and a notable example of them is furnished by the Iowa children who recently killed their father in order that they might have things their own way at home. The boy shot the uphappy parent, but it was arranged that the youngest girl should acknowledge the crime, on a plea of self-defence, so that her extreme youth might save her. The whole affair was arranged and carried out with a coolness worthy of veteran criminals.

## A REPUBLICAN SENATE.

The gain of a Republican Senator in Oregon is of great importance. It assures a Republican majority in the United States Senate till after the new President takes his seat on March 4, 1885. Whether the Republicans hold or lose their control of the House of Representatives, in the meantime the Senate is secure, and secure by what promises to be a safe majority. The terms of 26 Senators will expire in March, 1883. Of these 11 are Republicans, 14 are Democrats, and 1, Davis of Illinois, is independent. The Senate stands at present 37 Republicans, 37 Democrats, 1 independent, and 1 Readjuster, Mahone. Several changes for the new Senate have already been made. A second Readjuster, Riddleberger, has been chosen to replace a Democrat from Virginia, and a Democrat has been chosen to replace Kellog, Republican, from Louisiana. This is likely to be the only loss that the Republicans will sustain. With the changes made to date, and counting the gain of a Republican from Colorado, and that of the Republican who is certain to be chosen in Illinois to succeed Judge Davis, the new Senate will stand 38 Republicans, 36 Democrats, and 2 Readjusters. Whatever the Readjusters may do, it is safe to predict that they will not vote with the Democrats.

The States at present represented by Democrats whose terms expire in 1883 are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Of these they have lost already Oregon and Virginia, and they stand a good chance for losing New Jersey, North Carolina and Tennessee. New Jersey has had a Republican Legislature for the past four years, and is likely to have one next year, in which case Senator McPherson will give way to a Republican, who is pretty certain to be what the late Governor Williams, of Indiana, would have called a "more abler man." North Carolina and Tennessee are both very uncertain for the Democrats, and it is not improbable that they may choose Republican, or at least Anti-Bourbon Legislatures.

As we have said, the only State in which the Republicans are likely to lose a Senator is Louisiana. The other States which are to elect Senators to succeed Republicans are Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. No one of these can be called doubtful. By holding all these, and by gaining a Senator in each of the States of Oregon, Illinois and New Jersey, two of which are already assured, the new Senate would stand 39 Republicans, 35 Democrats and 2 Readjusters. This is very likely to be the way in which it will stand, with the possible addition of two Anti-Bourbons from North Carolina and Tennessee. It is clear, therefore, that the Senate is safe for the Republicans till March 4, 1885. The terms of 25 Senators will expire on that date, but except through death or resignation, there will be no vacancies to be filled in the meantime. The Democrats may be able to keep the Republican majority a very close one, but there is no possibility of their securing a majority for themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## DECLINE OF SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

"New York," said one of its newspapers, about the year 1852, "is one of the great ship-yards of the world. Our clippers astonish distant nations with their neat and beautiful appearance, and our steamers have successfully competed with the swiftest-going mail packets of Great Britain. In the farthest corners of the earth the Stars and Stripes wave over New York built vessels."

Contrast this statement with the following from a New York newspaper thrty years later, on the 21st of December, 1881:

"WHAT THEY STARED AT.

"Passengers on the Brooklyn ferries between 9 and 19 A. M. on Tuesday, saw something which made them stare. The curious object was a new trim-built clipper ship, fresh from the shipwright's hand, and flying the American flag at the fore. The old flag has become such a novelty, and a new clipper such a rarity, that as she sailed leisurely down the East river old-timers recalled the days when such objects were common and ship-building was at its zenith. Many looked upon the sight as an omen of better days to come."

As long ago as January, 1867, Mr. David A. Wells, Special Revenue Commissioner, reported to the Government that during the month of November previous "there was but a single vessel in the course of construction in the ship-yards of the city of New York."

The causes of the decline of ship-building in New York city are clear and simple. The war for the Union was one of them. Our vessels were captured by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, and at one time were supposed to be in danger from British men-of-war. There was little encouragement to invest money in such property. The substitution of iron for wood in ship-building was another cause; and the war left us with a high protective tariff on iron, as well as on copper, chain-cables, rigging, and canvas.

Mr. W. H. Webb wrote to a friend in 1869: "My business is destroyed by the absurd laws of a high tariff, which destroys the shipping interest—the right arm or bower of the country." Then the use of steam has diminished the need for ships. Thirty-five years ago about two hundred sailing vessels were engaged in the trade between this city and Charleston; to-day, four steamers do the business. Furthermore, the value of the land formerly occupied by the ship-builders has increased to an extent that forbids its use for the old purposes. The ship-builder on the coast of Maine pays comparatively little for his land, and gets his timber from the woods behind it. Wages are lower there; and lower, too, in England, where eight dollars a month will procure a sailor who would demand from thirty-five to forty dollars a month in New York city. Finally, the old ship-builders retired rich, and the sons do not begin where the fathers did, living over their own shops.—G. W. SHELDON, in *Harper' Magazine for July.*

A small specimen of male humanity in a Springfield Sunday School lately undertook to memorize a remark of Solomon, but recited it in this way: "A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is just like his mother!" A little girl in the same school rendered the golden text in this fashion: "Be ye homely as I am homely!"

From Harper's Magazine.

## TOTAL ANNIHILATION.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

Oh, he was a flowery boot-black bold,
And his years they numbered nine,
Rough and unpolished was he, albeit
He constantly aimed to shine.

As proud as a king on his box he sat,
Munching an apple red,
While the boys of his set looked wistfully on,
And "Give us a bite!" they said,

But the boot-black smiled a lordly smile,
"No free bites here!" he cried.
Then the boys they sadly walked away,
Save one who stood at his side.

"Bill, give us the core," he whispered low.
That boot-black smiled once more,
And a mischievous dimple grew in his cheek—
"There ain't goin' to be no core!"

## THE INDIVIDUALITY OF THE WIFE.

Few women, however loving and self-sacrificing, if they are endowed with sound sense and judgment, fully yield up, in the secret recesses of their own hearts, all their pre-conceived ideas and theories to their husbands. A man would despise a woman who did—except when it was by his own dictation. But wives may learn to keep silent, and in their daily intercourse make no attempt to argue or dispute, whatever their convictions may be. It may not be a heavy cross to a devoted wife to submit, and allow her husband to shape her life not in accordance with her own natural tendencies but to suit his own tastes and wishes. No sensible woman, however, so far loses her own individuality, and becomes so like wax in her husband's hands, that her heart does not often whisper to itself "Does he ever remember that I am, although his wife, a responsible being—that I, not my husband, at the last day, must stand or fall according to what I have, individually, done with the talents intrusted to me alone, not to him? If he endeavors to mold my acts, wishes and aspirations in accordance with his own pleasure or judgment—if on that dread day they should be approved, will he then be willing to answer for them, and have me as irresponsible as he wished me to be in my daily life?"

No woman can be as happy as God intended marriage should make her if her husband's love is mainly manifested by government. This is a word that should never be shown in word or act—never enter the heart between husband and wife. The best and purest elements of a woman's character can never be so fully developed and brought into constant uniform action, as by the love, confidence and tenderness of her husband. If he gives this from a heart full of manly, loving courtesy, he will find a rich reward in such joy and comfort as only a happy woman's thoughtful care can bestow, while her heart sings grateful praises to her heavenly Father who has made her life so blessed.

But if the husband expects his will to be the controlling motive for his wife's conduct, God be merciful to a house thus governed. This course is not usually called will, but is spoken of as his "rightful authority as head of the house," a better sounding expression, but, nevertheless, those four letters express the same thing, and the wife, in her unspoken thought will so understand it. She may love her husband devotedly, and in her youth and inexperience imagine that the sweet attention, the tender courting of the engagement days, must not be looked for when marrirge has united and made the twain one. United! One! What a mockery!

It is just this assumption of rule, of dominant power, that robs so many homes of the glory and blessedness that should be only one step removed from Heaven If all could fully realize the true difference between the service rendered by woman to authority and that poured out unceasingly, spontaneously, for love, what a difference would be found in many homes! No duty can be hard, no toil oppressive. A wife's whole life is gladly, joyfully poured out for the comfort of him whose every word and act tell her she is precious in his sight, not useful or valued simply because she is convenient, but that she is truly beloved. If the husband, from his heart, without condescending or as a mere act of politeness, seeks her opinion or approval, shows that he respects her judgment, and in just fulfillment of the marriage vow honors and cherishes her, what words can reveal all that she will be, quietly and without pretense, to her husband and her children? His love thus manifested will be to her a tower of strength, a strong fortress to shield and shelter her, so that all trials will have lost their sting. Pain, toil and anxiety will be met patiently, for loving attentions and tender words will give unfailing strength. He has no faith in that kind of love that is too proud to give it expression. A woman's heart wants words as well as acts, and often repeated too.

"For love will die, if it is fed;
And the true heart cries for its daily bread."

A home governed by such influences is is to a home governed by man's authority as a person to a machine. One is life; the other only mechanism. A wife governed may have bread just as light, and a home just as tidy, as one guided—not governed; but the latter will give to her husband a joyousness, a brightness and devotion that the first cannot counterfeit. Her heart is made so full of happiness that it shines through every act. The humblest household duties have for her a richness and pleasure inexpressible; for is it not her offering to him whose care and love have made her life so rich and happy? In such homes—and we verily believe it rests more with husbands than with wives to built them up—the thought of supremacy never intrudes. Marriage in such homes is a true union, each mutually helping the other, bound together with united love and confidence. The husband's manifested by unremitting care and tenderness, the wife's, as is woman's nature, by that devoted service which is most happy in ministering to the comfort and pleasures of her household.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in Christian Union.*

Major B. W. Bellamy, who owned several hundred slaves before the war, is now the master of a thousand negroes, who cultivate his farm of 16,000 acres near Quitman, Ga. They live in neat, white washed cottages, and are provided with churches, schools, and, if the local newspaper is not mistaken, with dance houses. Every dwelling has its own garden, potato patch and orchard, and every tenant is encouraged to save money, buy land and develop its individuality. It is said that all the children over ten years of age can read and write. At the plantation house things are done in the old style. A reported who recently dined with the planter writes that the principal dish was a gigantic chicken pie, and that the round of beef made the stout boy who sat it on the table stagger.

## MR. MARTIN'S SCALP.

This is the way it happened. I was playing Indian in the yard. I had a wooden scalping knife and a bow'n-arrow. I was dressed up in father's old coat turned inside out, and had six chicken feathers in my hair. I was playing I was Green Thunder, the Delaware chief, and was hunting for pale faces in the yard. It was just after supper, and I was having a real nice time. Mr. Travers came out, and he said:

"Jimmy, what are you up to now?"

So I told him I was Green Thunder, and was on the war-path. Said he:

"Jimmy, I think I saw Mr. Martin on his way here. Do you think you would mind scalping him?"

I said I wouldn't scalp him for nothing, for that would be cruelty; but if Mr. Travers was sure that Mr. Martin was the enemy of the red man, then Green Thunder's heart would ache for revenge, and I would scalp him with pleasure.

Mr. Travers said that Mr. Martin was a notorious enemy and oppressor of the Indians, and he gave me ten cents, and said that as soon as Mr. Martin should come and be sitting comfortably on the piazza, I was to give the war-whoop and scalp him.

Well, in a few minutes Mr. Martin came, and he and Mr. Travers and Susan sat on the piazza and talked as if they were all so pleased to see each other, which was the highest 'pocracy in the world. After a while Mr. Martin saw me and said

"How silly boys are! That boy makes believe he is an Indian; and he knows he is only a little nuisance."

Now, this made me mad, and I thought I would give him a good scare, just to teach him to not to call names. So I began to steal softly up the piazza steps and get around behind him. When I had got about six feet from him I gave a war-whoop and jumped at him. I caught hold of his scalp-lock with one hand and drew my wooden scalping knife around his head with the other.

I never got such a fright in my whole life. The knife was that dull that it wouldn't have cut butter, but, true as I sit here, Mr. Martin's whole scalp came right off in my hand. I thought I had killed him, and I dropped his scalp and said.

"For mercy's sake! I didn't go to do it, and I'm awful sorry!"

But he just caught up his scalp, stuffed it into his pocket, jammed his hat on his head, and walked off, saying to Susan:

"I didn't come here to be insulted by a little wretch that deserves the gallows."

Mr. Travers and Susan never said a word until he had gone, and then they laughed till the noise brought father to ask what was the matter. When he heard what had happened, instead of laughing, he looked very angry, and said that "Mr. Martin was a worthy man. My son, you may come up stairs with me"

If you've ever been a boy, you know what happened up stairs, and I needn't say any more on a painful subject. I didn't mind it so much, for I thought Mr. Martin would die, and then I would be put in jail and hung; but before she went to bed Susan came and whispered through the door that it was right; that Mr. Martin was made that way, so he could be taken apart easy, and that I didn't hurt him.

I shall have to stay in my room all day to-day and eat bread and water; and what I say is that if men are made with scalps that may come off any minute if a boy touches them, it isn't fair to blame the boy.—*Jimmie Brown, in Harper's Young People.*

## SECRETARY QUAY'S OPINION OF MR. LEAR'S LETTER.

"Mr. Lear has gone off suddenly and wrong, and, I think, without proper reflection. He fails to draw a distinction between the delegates to a State Convention and the Convention itself. Stripping from Mr. Lear's letter all its bitterness or rhetoric, and viewing the actual facts I find the position of affairs to be absolutely this: The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in obedience to a call of the State Committee, selected 251 gentlemen, according to the established custom, nay more, rules and precedents of the party, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Supreme Judge and Congressman-at-Large The first four requirements were executed. On the Fifth these 251 gentlemen lost their heads by nominating a gentleman who firmly, positively and unequivocally at the time declared he would not accept their suffrages, and afterwards, by a written declaration, affirmed this utterance, and again announced he would not accept the nomination. Now what follows? A Congressman-at-Large is to be nominated. This specific duty entrusted to the 251 gentlemen remains unfulfilled, and they are now called upon to execute it, to carry into effect their absolute duty by the very same power, and that the State Committee which first called the Convention into existence. The delegates have the same right to nominate on the 21st of June a Congressman-at-Large, which they would had had they listened to and regarded Mr. Marshall's declination in the Convention.

When a legislature has adjourned sine die, the Governor reassembles it as his pleasure and this constitutional precedent shows it is not a revolutionary action to call together the delegates composing a regularly constituted body. In 1872, the State Committee nominated two Congressman-at-Large, who were elected in place of White and Ketcham, who withdrew from the ticket. To this action, even on the part of the State Committee, no objection was made at the time of the nomination, but I have always thought, and believe yet, an error was committed in not allowing the regularly constituted delegates to the State Convention to complete the duties assigned to them."

Robert Welch, a farmer living one mile east of Dover, Del., was rolling a piece of plowed land the other day with a pair of oxen as the motive power. In some way he was caught under the roller, and the team stopped when the roller was half way over him. There they stood quietly chewing their cud until he had nearly dug himself out, when they deliberately started and pulled the roller up on his shoulders and stopped again. Their standing so long in one place attracted the attention of neighbors at work in an adjoining field, and they went over and relieved Welch from his unpleasant position. He had been under the roller for nearly an hour. He was not hurt, but very dusty, and hitching up his oxen went on with his work, but was careful not to get caught under that roller again with those oxen.

A Kansas liquor seller, who was sentenced for violation of the prohibition laws to a fine of $100 and costs and thirty days' imprisonment, shot himself shortly after his release from jail. The opponents of the liquor laws say that the man was driven to commit suicide by persecution, and they call him "the seventh victim whom the temperance crew have upon their conscience." The Prohibitionists, on the other hand, say that the man's suicide is to be attributed "to mental derangement arising from excessive consumption of alcohol." There is controversy over the case.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, June 15, 1882.


## Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER,
Of Centre County.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
Of Bradford County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
Of Philadelphia.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER,
Of Butler County.

—The *Evening News* calls attention to the fact that George Lear's letter was published the same day that Senator Mitchell snubbed the visiting editors at Washington. What the one has to do with the other it does not tell. If Senator Mitchell had not snubbed the editors at Washington, are we to infer that Lear's letter would not have been published, or are we to be expected to believe that if Lear's letter had not been published Mitchell would have been exceedingly affable? Or perhaps the *News* desires to insinuate that if the editors had not visited Washington Lear's letter would have been pigeon-holed, and never have seen the light. For the sake of harmony won't the *News* throw further light upon this vexed question, and relieve its readers of the burden of endeavoring to solve the problem?

—The Republicans of Maine in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at their recent State Convention, fully answer the often repeated assertion that "prohibition in Maine is a failure." The resolution is as follows:

That we refer with confidence and pride to the general record of the Republican party in support of the policy of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the wisdom and efficiency of which legislation in promoting the moral and material interests of Maine have been demonstrated through the practical annihilation of that traffic in a large portion of the State; and we favor such legislation and such enforcement of law as will secure to every portion of our territory freedom from that traffic. We further recommend the submission to the people of the constitutional prohibitory amendment.

—Bucks county does not seem to be alone in the way delegates were chosen to represent the Independents at the Philadelphia convention. In fact it appears that fourteen was a larger number than many counties were able to get together, and considering that as many as fourteen did assemble in mass convention at Doylestown, Bucks county should be regarded as a hot-bed of Independentism. The township that sent up eight of the whole number of course is overwhelmingly imbued with independence and all that that name implies. Bucks looks down with disdain upon any county that cannot muster more than fourteen Assistant Democrats at its county meetings.

—The President has nominated and the Senate confirmed the following list of Tariff Commissioners:—William A. Wheeler, of New York, (chairman); John L. Hays, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Austin M. Garland, of Illinois; Jacob A. Ambler, of Ohio; John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Robert P. Porter, of the District of Columbia; John H. Underwood, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner, of Louisiana. They are certainly all very able men, and fairly distributed over the leading business portions of the country. Ex-Vice President Weeeler and Ex-Governor Phelps have declined the appointment.

—There is reported to be a disposition among the Illinois Democrats to let the campaign in that State go by default The prospect of success is so dubious that it is thought to be a waste of time and money to make a canvass. The only possibility of the Republicans losing control of the next Legislature is in a cordial union between the Democrats, the Greenbackers and the Temperance people, and such a combination is too chimerical to enter inter into any calculation.

—In the British House of Lords, on Monday, the bill legalizing marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, was again defeated, though it was announced that the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburg and Albany would favor it. The vote, however, was a close one, resulting in yeas 128, to nays 132. The next time it will carry, and this piece of folly will be blotted out of the statute book.

—The Court has again declined to interfere in the Guiteau case, and it now seems as if nothing can save the assassin from execution on the 30th instant unless President Arthur exercises his pardoning power, which is not likely. Mr. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, is still making strenuous efforts in the prisoner's behalf.

—It is reported that another colored boy, residing in Brooklyn, who has won the honor by his success in a competitive examination, is about to be appointed as a cadet at West Point. The white aristocrats at West Point are said to be in a state of great horror at the idea.

—The strikes among the iron-workers of Pennsylvania and the West still continue, though there have been no disturbances of importance. Both the manufacturers and the men seem determined to hold out, and there is no immediate prospect of a termination of the difficulty.

—The situation in Egypt wears a grave aspect, and any day may see a wonderful uprising. Rioting has commenced, and twenty persons were killed, and the English, Greek, and Italian Consuls wounded in Alexandria, on Sunday. Two hundred marines were landed from a British man-of-war to protect the British inhabitants.

### THOSE "DELEGATES."

Ever since the meeting of the "independents" at Horticultural Hall on May 24 last when a State ticket was nominated which it claimed represented the choice of the independents in Pennsylvania, Chairman Cooper of the Republican State Central Committee has been in correspondence with gentlemen well known in the various counties of the State. With the object of learning how the delegates to the May 24 "convention" were really elected and whether the "independents" who met in Horticultural Hall represented a following of any size. In answer to his inquiries, he has received letters from 42 out of the 66 counties of the State. The Philadelphia *Evening News* says that the letters show that in almost all the counties from which delegates were sent they were self-chosen. In one a man was returned as a delegate who cannot be found in the county, and it is stated that no such person resides there; the delegate from another is said to have been chosen by the independent leaders in Philadelphia, and a third case a delegate was a resident of another county. As is shown below, most of the nominating conventions were held in back rooms and private offices, and the only meeting of any size that has so far been heard from was in Tioga county, a hotbed of kickers. Below the reports from the various counties so far received, are given, and a few facts presented for those who claim that the Horticultural Hall meeting was a representative body, to consider. The reports speak for themselves, and without comment show the strength of the boasted "independent" boom throughout Pennsylvania.

ADAMS.

Was represented by four self-appointed delegates.

ARMSTRONG.

The delegates are supposed to have been appointed in Philadelphia. One of them was a member of the independent State Committee. There was no public meeting held.

ALLEGHENY.

Twenty persons met in a lawyer's office and selected 18 delegates to represent the county.

BRADFORD.

There was no convention—the delegates were self-appointed.

BLAIR.

There was no primary election. About fifty persons met at Tyrone in a mass convention and selected delegates.

BUCKS.

Fourteen persons, disappointed office-seekers, met at a hotel at Doylestown and selected delegates.

CLARION.

A caucus of four individuals met and selected delegates.

CRAWFORD.

Notices were sent out to sixty districts and of the number eighteen met in response and selected delegates.

CARBON.

There was no county convention. Seven persons met in caucus and nominated delegates

CAMBRIA.

This county was represented by George E. French. No such person lives in this county.

CUMBERLAND.

Eight persons met at Mechanicsburg, pursuant to a call issued a few hours before the meeting, and selected delegates.

DAUPHIN.

No convention held here. The delegates were self-appointed.

DELAWARE.

Not half the townships were represented at the meeting. The delegates were appointed by the chairman of the meeting.

ELK.

No delegates from the county unless self-selected ones.

ERIE.

One self-appointed delegate. There was no notice and no election.

FAYETTE.

Not represented.

GREENE.

Not represented.

HUNTINGDON.

No caucus; no convention; represented by self-appointed delegates.

INDIANA.

Four or five persons met in caucus and nominated delegates.

JUNIATA.

The representative delegate is unknown in the county, and the senatorial delegate hails from Duncannon, Perry county. The Newport *News*, a neutral paper, tells how they were chosen as follows: "The Perry county delegate, and the delegate from this senatorial district to the independent Republican convention held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, Prof. J. L. McCaskey and Dr. J. L. Johnson, were selected by themselves and R. J. Righter, who held a consultation for that purpose in the school house in Duncannon the Saturday evening previous. This was truly a great uprising of the masses."

LAWRENCE.

Eight delegates, representing the four wards of the city of Newcastle, were elected as follows: In the 1st ward by a caucus of three persons; 2d ward by a caucus of four persons; those from the 3d ward were self-appointed; and those from the 4th by a caucus of seven or eight persons. Twenty other precincts were unrepresented, and these eight selected the delegates to represent the county.

LYCOMING.

Notice was given two days previous to a meeting held in a lawyer's office, at which nine persons were present, and selected delegates.

LUZERNE.

There was no regular meeting in this county. The delegates either volunteered or were named by little gatherings of soreheads.

MERCER.

Three precincts were represented by self-appointed delegates.

MONROE.

No delegates were chosen or sent.

MONTOUR.

No delegates from here.

MONTGOMERY.

Delegates were chosen at a grand mass meeting at Norristown of thirty-two persons.

M'KEAN.

There was a local gathering of fifteen or twenty soreheads at Bradford, who selected delegates to represent the county.

MIFFLIN.

No meeting here so far as known. The delegates were self-appointed.

NORTHAMPTON.

The delegates were chosen by two or three persons in a private office, without notice of any kind.

PERRY.

Three persons met at Duncannon and elected themselves as delegates.

POTTER.

Not represented.

SULLIVAN.

No meeting; no delegates.

SCHUYLKILL.

The delegates were appointed by two self-constituted bodies of not over twelve persons each.

SUSQUEHANNA.

About twenty persons met in a lawyer's office in Montrose and selected delegates. The call was issued four hours before.

TIOGA.

The delegates were elected by a mass meeting of citizens.

UNION.

Five or six persons met in Charles A. Wolfe's office and selected delegates.

WYOMING.

No delegates.

WAYNE.

At a so-called convention a very few persons assembled and selected delegates to represent the county.

WASHINGTON.

No convention, no delegates; no organization.

YORK.

It is claimed that thirteen persons met on the 20th of May in a private office and selected delegates.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY WEEK ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual report of this excellent organization, just issued, stated that during the past year 1,909 persons were sent from Philadelphia on visits to the country for an average period of nine days each, and about 5,000 were sent on day-excursions. Of those who visited the country, 12 found permanent homes. Of the 266 women visiters, 43 had babies in arms; there were also sent 601 boys and 1,021 girls. The total expenditures were $6,249.90. The average cost for the daily excursions was 20 cents per person; for longer periods it was $2.50 per week. As there is a balance of only $43.73 remaining on hand from last year's expenditures, money is urgently needed to carry on the good work for which the society was organized. The poor children who thus enjoy a day or two in the country look forward to this occasion with bright anticipations. Those who remain away a week or longer are supplied with neat clothing free of expense. Contributions can be sent to the Association at 1112 Girard streets. Its officers are Hannah P Baker, president; Charlotte L. Peirce, vice president; Eliza S. Turner, secretary; Florence C. McDowell, assistant secretary, and May T. Gawthrop, treasurer. Twenty-eight well known ladies constitute its board of directors.

—Two friends named Ferris and Parker, of Denver, Col., feeling somewhat oppressed by the heat one day last week, went into a drug store and asked the immaculate clerk for two small doses of buchu. Having swallowed the same they started for home. They had not proceeded far when Ferris began to twit Parker upon the extraordinary and unbecoming hue which his face had assumed, under the influence of the heat. "You haven't much to boast of," retorted Parker; "yours is about as red as a fellow's face could get without breaking out." The two friends then halted and exchanged more elaborate criticisms upon the appearance of each other's countenances, as a result of which they concluded to make the quickest trip to the drug store on record. There the obliging clerk forthwith discovered that he had given them belladonna instead of buchu. A physician happened to be in the shop at the time and by his assistance a couple of valuable lives were saved. the clerk was good enough to say that he was much pleased at their recovery.

The case of Donaldson, the dancing Presbyterian, which was expected to be finally adjudicated by the General Assembly, has failed of settlement, and is sent back for trial to the church in which it originated. It was such a delicate and difficult matter for the Assembly to handle that there seemed to be a great aversion to having anything to do with it. The ground on which it is sent down for retrial is that the church tried Mr. Donaldson on a charge which was not made out with sufficient definiteness. So the much-vexed case has to be gone over again from the beginning. It may be that the session of the church will refuse to try it again. If this should be so, it leaves Mr. Donaldson's ecclesiastical relations in a strange muddle, for his brethren found him guilty of an offence against true religion in his dancing, and Presbytery and Synod sustained the finding. There are ways by which this curious piece of litigation may be prolonged for years, and the question at issue as to the right or wrong of dancing be still unsettled.

—The decree regulating the liquor traffic in Russia, which has been recently signed by the Emperor, is one of the most stringent chararter. There is to be only one liquor-shop in a village, and where two or three villages are almost contiguous, the one shop must suffice for their combined inhabitants. The publican must be a native of the village, must be appointed and paid by the Common Council, and must sell food as well as liquor. If he allows any person to get drunk he is liable not only to dismissal, but to fine and imprisonment. If any Russian village is reported to the authorities to be addicted to drunkenness, the sale of liquor may be interdicted for as long a period as may seem necessary.

—The Bishop of Melbourne was recently asked to frame a special form of prayer for rain to be used throughout his diocese in view of the severe drought with which the colony was afflicted. To the astonishment of everybody, the Bishop flatly refused. Changes in the weather, he said, were the result of unwavering natural laws, and prayer was an agency more fitted for securing spiritual blessings than material needs. It would be much wiser if people set themselves to utilize the water which they now allow float to waste into the sea than to content themselves with praying to be delivered from the consequences of their own neglect. A great sensation has been produced by this refusal in the colony, where it is felt that the Bishop has taken adroit advantage of the opportunity to make a telling point against the Colonial Government, which, with the sanction of Parliament, has refused to carry out his favorite scheme of a grand national system of irrigation.

—At the recent meeting of the Ross county, Ohio, Medical Society all the physicians present were puzzled to the verge of stupefaction by the mysterious affliction of a woman who considerately offered herself for examination. One of the doctors who had previously attended her explained that, upon several occasions, he had removed from a wound in her hand numerous pieces of bone without apparently diminishing the supply. A similar operation was then performed in the presence of the society. In the general amazement which followed, one of the members retained sufficient sense to suggest a microscopical examination of the bones which had been removed under their eyes. This simple test proved that they were chicken bones, whereupon the woman, seeing that the game was up, confessed that she had placed them where they were found. She refused, however, to say what motive had influenced her to undergo the consequent pain and inconvenience

—On Monday afternoon a beardless youth of twenty-two and a matron of some forty odd summers appeared at Justice Peck's office in Cleveland and asked to be married. They had the necessary documents, and the ceremony was immediately performed. The woman then embraced her husband in a motherly manner and, warning him to be at home in good season, departed to attend to some shopping. After her departure a reporter who happened to be present asked the young man, with a delicacy as rare as it was beautiful, why he had not married his wife's daughter or granddaughter. The husband replied that he should certainly have endeavored to do so if there had been such an individual in existence. As it was, he was compelled to marry the mature person who had just departed, inasmuch as she had agreed to accept him in lieu of a three moniths' board bill which he had no other means of paying.

—The young colored liar whose propensity caused his excommunication from the church of the famous Rev. John Jasper, of Richmond, and who apparently became dumb immediately after he had asked the Almighty to paralyze his tongue if what he had said was not true, has recovered his speech through the agency of a galvanic battery applied by two physicians who were determined to ascertain whether or not he was shamming. He endured the electric current for several minutes, but a severer shock broke his resolution, and he yelled at the top of his voice, "For God's sake, doctor, stop shooking dat handle." This exposure has not shaken the faith of the Rev. Mr. Jasper's parishioners, who now believe that there have been two miracles instead of one, as firmly as they believe that "the sun do move."

—Strange ideas of the uses to which a sacred edifice may be applied are evidently entertained by the Rev. John Campbell, minister in the Island of Iona. A petition lately presented to the General Assembly of the Established Church sets forth that he had used the building at one time as a pig-sty, at another as an inclosure for his cattle, and the grounds about it every winter as a stack yard. One Sunday, during the winter of 1880, the people who assembled to attend the service found that one door of the church was closed, the lobby being stored with corn or straw.

A Connecticut liquor law began with these words: "Every person who shall sell liquor to a minor." This law was repealed, and a new one enacted beginning with the words, "Every *licensed* person who shall sell liquor to a minor." The result is that barkeepers can sell liquor with impunity, because they are not licensed, while the proprietors of saloons escape punishment by denying that they were aware of such sales by their employees to persons under age. It is suggested that the word "licensed" was inserted in the new law to render it inoperative.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe recently remarked that she felt a little embarrassed at the prospect of the reception to be tendered her to-day in honor of the seventieth anniversary of her birth, since it will be the first birthday she ever celebrated. Being in early life accustomed to the old-fashioned social ethics, that paid little heed to sentimental occasions she never could even remember when the day came around; and once, years ago, having as she supposed, marked the anniversary by beginning a diary and making a host of good resolutions, she was chagrined at the discovery that she had done it all on the wrong day.

—The original rafters of Westminster Hall were of Irish oak. In early days an idea prevailed that Irish wood was a sort of sacred material and proof against all objectionable reptiles. The venerable Bede lays it down that timber from Ireland "hath a virtue against poison," and after the earthquake of Lisbon the King of Portugal specially imported Irish oak, presumably from some belief in its blessed qualities, for a magnificent new church.

### NEWS ITEMS.

—The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, at present representative in Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., at an early day, it is said, will be appointed United States for Japan, vice J. A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be recalled.

—Jefferson Davis is expected to pass a part of July at a North Carolina summer resort and the fact is being advertised to induce his "old Confederate comrades" to patronize the hotel at which he will stay.

—Mr. H. M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, is now in command of the Belgian West African Expedition. He has again surmounted the Congo Falls and reached Stanley Pool, where he is building a Belgian station.

—The prohibitory campaign in Iowa is being fought with much vigor on both sides. Those who favor the amendment have given up claiming a large majority for it, and will be satisfied if it is adopted by a respectable vote. A little less than two weeks remain before the election.

—Funeral services in honor of Garibaldi were held in Rome, Paris, and other cities, on both sides of the Atlantic, on Sunday, being attended by an immense concourse of spectators. The remains were not cremated, as requested by the deceased, but interred at Caprera on Thursday last, before a large and distinguished assemblage.

—The bodies of two unknown men, badly decomposed, were found in the Connecticut river, near Hartford, Conn., on Sunday morning. No papers, or anything to identify them, could be discovered. Fishing tackle found in the pockets of the one who was better dressed, leads to the theory that they were drowned while on a fishing trip somewhere up the stream.

—During the races in St. Louis the police kept all the regular gambling places closed. In this emergency a faro bank was opened in a room of the Southern Hotel, and the game was conducted so quietly that the landlord did not find it out until it had been going three days. But it was not a profitable venture, as the bank had lost $13,000 when the play was stopped.

—Counsellor Polk was fined $20 for contempt of court at Winterset, Iowa, the alternative being twenty days' imprisonment. He had no money, and his fellow-members of the bar raised the amount. "My gratitude is boundless, dear friends," said he. "I hav'nt had twenty dollars in my pocket before for twenty years. I shall keep it there, with your kind permission;" and he went joyfully to jail.

—When the Prince of Wales was at Yarmouth recently, he wished to cross the river with some friends, and being at some distance from the ferry he hailed a shrimper, asking him to take them over in his boat. But the shrimper, not recognizing or not heeding royalty, bluntly shouted back that he wasn't licensed to carry passengers in his boat, and that the party would better go to the public ferry; which was done.

Lena Sherman was a reputable girl of Iowa, but her lover proved to be a horse thief, and was sent to the penitentiary. His counsel thought that a new trial might be obtained by appealing, but there was no money to meet the expense. So Lena stole a horse in a neighboring county, sold it, and devoted the money to the appeal. The convict gained his liberty, but the girl went to prison. Gov. Sherman has just pardoned her.

—A man on horseback, on a moonlight night, near Dublin, Ga., felt a tremendous blow struck behind him, and his horse fell over to die, leaving him facing an enormous open-jawed alligator. He killed the beast by thrusting a fence-rail down its throat, and then shooting it a dozen times with a revolver; but it was subsequently found that its tail had been broken by the blow which it had given the horse, or the man might not have won the fight.

—A dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: "A large company of well-to-do representative negroes from Mississippi passed through here last night, en route to Chihuahua, Mexico. They will prospect in the mining and agricultural regions, and if the country suits and they can secure property cheap, and the Mexican Government is friendly toward them, they will settle there, and be followed in the fall by two hundred of the best colored families in Mississippi. The plan is to establish a colony.

—The late Dr. John F. Gray, America's pioneer homœopathist, once gave to a poor sewing girl who came to him for advice a vial of medicine, and told her to go home, take the dose and go to bed. She replied that she could not do so, as she was dependent on her daily earning for a living. "Then," said he, "I'll have to change the medicine a little." Taking back the vial, he wrapped it in a ten dollar bill, and returning it to her repeated the order: "Go home and go to bed, and take the medicine, wrapper and all."

—On Thursday last, Walter M. Boukre, a Galway landlord residing at Rahasane, was shot dead while returning from Gort. His escort, a soldier, was also killed. The murder occurred at Ardrahan, seven miles north of Gort. Mr. Bourke was riding in front of his dragoon escort when a volley from rifles was fired at them from behind a wall, and both fell dead. Mr. Bourke was a Magistrate, and son of the late Crown Solicitor for Mayo. He was a barrister by professor, and had amassed a fortune in India. He possessed two estates in Ireland, one at Curraleagh, and the other at Rahasane. The murders had created great excitement in Parliament. Mr. Parnell and other Land League leaders, deplored it in strong language.


**"Buchupaiba."**

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

☞Parents who allow their children to grow up with scrofulous humors bursting from every pore are guilty of a great wrong. Think of them pointed out as branded with a loathsome disease, and you will readily procure them the Cuticura Remedies.


—A despatch from Newburgh, N. Y., dated June 13th, says:—At midnight last night, Dr. Montrevill M. Hedges, a dental surgeon and a sporting man, was arrested here on a bench warrant issued by Joseph F. Bernard, a Justice of the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie. Hedges gave himself up. The complainant, Francis P. Weed, of this city, charges Hedges and William M Scott, the latter now dying of consumption in California, with cheating at games and conspiracy to defraud.

It is stated that the three played a game of poker in this city in June of last year, each betting $150,000 on a single hand, and Weed and Hedges lost. Weed now charges that the hands were put up by Hedges and Scott, they to divide the winnings. Weed had recently received from the estate of his deceased father a fortune estimated at about $500,000. Of the amount lost it is stated that Weed paid the defendants during the year over $100,000, having compromised for $120,000, and that $15,000 is yet due on an unpaid note. This Weed now desires to avoid paying, and has begun attachment proceedings against Hedges and Scott to recover as much as possible of what they have already received. A house in Newburgh, owned by Hedges, has been levied on by the Sheriff of the county, and an effort is being made to secure valuable trotting horses owned by Hedges, which are now at the races in the West, while legal proceedings have also been begun against Mrs. Hedges and the Doctor's boy to secure any property their may be in their names.

The affair causes much excitement here, some of the parties being highly connected, and there are plenty of rumors of startling developments that may yet come to light.

—King George I of Greece is not very popular among his subjects and he is regarded with less favorable eyes than almost any monarch of Europe, always excepting the unfortunate Czar of Russia. He seldom visits any public institution or manifests any interest in affairs, but gives almost undivided attention to his farm and horses. His subjects think he regards Greece merely as a rented estate.

—An astonishing and almost incredible report reaches us of an extensive famine in the remote and almost inaccessible Patrick county, Va., where five thousand people are said to be actually starving from the failure of last year's crops. It must be an exaggeration; but Virginia is attending to the call with energy. The best preventive of a famine is a railroad.


DELEVAN, Wis., Sept 24, 1878.

GENTS—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. BOYCE.


—The first indications that the lecturing tour of Mrs. Jesse James and her children would be a financial failure are happily borne out by subsequent experience. At St. Louis last week the indecent show drew only $10.


☞HEARTILY RECOMMENDED.—Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section of nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—*News.*


—Hamilton Fish, like the Duke of Bedford, in London, lives on land in New York to which he has no title deed. It has been in his wife's family 200 years.


☞Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.


—A bill has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.


☞A pure, wholesome distillation of witch hazel, American pine, Canada fir, marigold, clover blossoms, etc., fragrant with the healing essences of balsam and pine. Such is Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. Complete treatment for $1.

☞Lame back, lumbago, sciatica, and all diseases of the kidney, bladder, and urinary organs are postively and permanently cured by the wonderful new remedy, Prof Guilmette's Kidney Pad.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!

**PHÉNOL SODIQUE.**

PROPRIETORS:
BANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Phila.

*No Family Should be Without It!*
*No Factory Should be Without It!*
*No Workshop Should be Without It!*
*No Hospital Should be Without It!*
*No Physician Should be Without It!*
*No Veterinarian Should be Without It!*
*No Plantation Should be Without It!*
*No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!*

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

*Beware OF Fraud*

**BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS**

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

**Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters**

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.
One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.
Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.
Price 25 cents.
Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.


### MISCELLANEOUS.


**WHEN YOU DO YOUR SPRING SHOPPING**

**If you come in person,**

The trains from the different branches of the Pennsylvania Railroad come to the new Broad Street Station, which is within one block of our store; you walk directly through the new City Hall to our Market Street front. If you come by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, any horse car on Thirteenth Street will bring you directly from the Callowhill Street Depot to our door. If you come through Camden, N. J., any horse car on Market Street, except the red ones, will bring you direct. We have provided new and spacious reading and toilet rooms for the free use of visitors.

**If you order by letter,**

Departments of goods have been so enlarged and improved that our stock, unquestionably the most comprehensive in the United States, is better than ever. We send without charge, or any obligation to purchase, samples of the new Dress Goods, Silks, etc. We give prices of our entire stock in our new Catalogue for Spring and Summer, which is mailed free to all who send us address on postal card. Hundreds of orders are filled daily, and goods sent by mail and express to every State and Territory, with full privilege of return and refund of money if they do not suit.

**John Wanamaker,**
**PHILADELPHIA.**

Chestnut, Market and Thirteenth Streets, and City Hall Square. Dry Goods, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear and Housekeeping Appointments.

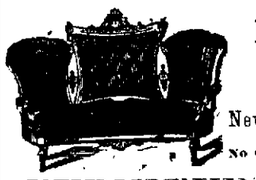
BLOOMSDALE
LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH
**CABBAGE.**

Large, Flat, SOLID HEADS, Short Stems.

For a long period of time we have had this stock of Cabbage in cultivation, originally obtained from the German and Swedish market gardeners. It has been a part of our business occupation to keep it undefiled, and *to-day we offer it as it originally parted, equal in quality with the very best in the country, even though the best should cost a hundred dollars per pound.* We have made this crop a study, and give our customers the result of many years of close observation, for which our opportunities may be judged by the fact that we have each and every year about 160 acres of cabbage raised expressly for producing Seed for the ensuing season, and from which selections are made with scrupulous care, guided by experience. NOT A SINGLE GRAIN OF SEED IS RAISED FROM STALKS—ALL FROM SELECTED HEADS.
We will mail our catalogue free of charge on application.

**D. LANDRETH & SONS.**
21 and 23 South Sixth Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts
BRANCH STORE:—S. W. Corner Delaware Ave. and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRED. SCOTT & CO., Agents, 37 Mill Street, Bristol.

SPRING OPENING
OF



**IVINS & BROTHER,**
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.
Newest Styles, Best Goods, Cheapest Prices.
No Charge for Packing. Safe Shipment Guaranteed.

**FURNITURE AND BEDDING,**
66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch, Philadelphia.

The Place to Buy
WALNUT, ASH AND COTTAGE SUITS,
PARLOR, DINING AND KITCHEN TABLES AND CHAIRS,
**PARLOR SUITS AND LOUNGES,**
In Complete Variety.
BEDDING, REFRIGERATORS.
BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND RAG CARPETS.
BOTTOM PRICES.
All Goods warranted as represented.
**L. JAFFE,**
621 and 623 North Second Street, above Green, Philadelphia.

**American Watch and Clock Depot,**
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.
Look at some of the Prices.

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $22; GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, $30. Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1 00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.
A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains. Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles. Repairing of all kinds done in a skillful manner.
S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.
P S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

**NOTICE!**

J. H. Bostwick
Has resumed work at
**HIS GALLERY,**
COR. MILL & POND STREETS.

NEW STYLES OF PICTURES
will be made to keep up with the improvements of the times. Prompt attention to business and prompt delivery of pictures will be observed.

**C. C. P. P.**
CORNELL'S
COMPOUND POULTRY POWDER.
WILL save your Poultry. It prevents and cures diseases it used according to a treatise found in each box. Try it and be convinced. Ask your storekeeper for it. Sold by all wholesale druggists in Philadelphia. Depot, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Price, 25 cents per box. By mail, ¼ gross (3 dozen) $6 00; by express, half pound in each box.

**Car Trust Coupon Bonds**
FOR SALE AT PAR.
Interest six per cent., payable quarterly. Send address by postal, for circular giving particulars.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers.
Philadelphia

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
**HATS, CAPS**
AND
**STRAW GOODS.**
No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA
A full assortment of Umbrellas.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side),
Philadelphia

A. WEIR GILKESON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effected at reasonable rates, in good Companies.
Property rented and sold.
Money to Loan on First Mortgage in convenient amounts.
Surveying and Conveyancing.

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
*KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING*
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.'S STOCK Taken for Houses and Lots, by
SAMUEL SWAIN.

**BARGAINS!**
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of
**BOOKS,**
in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,
and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.
Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.
J. H. BOSTWICK
BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,
Corner of Radcliffe and Market Streets.
Opposite Post Office.
DEPOT FOR MILK CANS
**STOVES,**
Custom Made TIN WARE, 8 and 10 cents goods, &c., &c.
**TIN ROOFING**
done at the lowest prices for cash. Ordered work in TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a Call.
THOMAS BARNARD.

Dorrance Street
**MEAT MARKET!**

Theodore Cornell
Keeps constantly on hand a
FULL SUPPLY OF MEAT OF ALL KINDS,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage the people of Bristol and vicinity.

DE WITTS' GREEN HOUSES.
IT is with pleasure that we call the attention of our patrons to our NEW STOCK of
**Plants, Flowers, Etc.**
We have the most extensive and varied assortment we have ever offered heretofore. The most of our plants are farther advanced than they have been any year at this period of the season. It is to the interest of our customers to purchase now and have the full benefit of cultivating the flowers in the house until Spring opens. First purchasers always get first choice.
Our stock consists of all we have ever offered, and many things new to Bristol. RARE PANSIES and SWEET VIOLETS for sale, either the plants or loose flowers. No lover of flowers should fail to examine them. We invite the public to give us a call.
DE WITT'S GREEN HOUSES,
Pond Street between Walnut and Penn.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, June 15, 1882.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second class matter.

**BRISTOL POST OFFICE.**

**Arrival and Departure of Mails.**

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7:15 P. M. Closes 8:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:06 and 6 45 P M

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7:00 and 8:45 A. M., and 4 00, 5 00 and 6.60 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10.15 A. M., 2 50 and 6 30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c —Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11:30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4:00 P. M. Closes 7:55 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A M and 4.00 and 7 30 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

**RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—For Kensington Depot, 6 51, 7 23, 8 21, and 9 41 A. M., 12.51, 3 21, 4.11, 6 16, and 7 25 P.M. Sundays.—12 55, 5.24 P.M.

For Broad Street Station.—2.46, 5.35, 6 30, 6 51, 7 23, 7.50, 8.21, 9 41, 10 47, A M., 12 51, 1.33, 3.04, 3 21, 4 11, 6 16, 7 01, 7 21, 9 28, 11.18 P.M. Sundays.—9 00, A M., 12 25, 5 24, 7 15, P.M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.—From Kensington Depot, 6 55, 7.55, 8 40, 10 10, A M., 2 10, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, and 6 15, P M Sundays—9 00, A M., 2 15 P M.

From Broad Street Station.—12 01 Night, 6.15, 6 50, 45, 8 30, 10 00, 11 00 A. M., 12 01 Noon, 2.00, 3 25, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6.02, 6 30, 6 35, 7 30, 8 00, and 8 45 P M Sundays.—7.45, 8.30, and 8 45 A M., 2.00, 6 00, 6.30 and 8.00 P M.

FOR TRENTON.—12.54, 7.28, 8 35, 9 16, 11 00, 11.44 A M., 12.48, 3 01, 4 19, 5.17, 5 36, 6 27, 6 43, 7 29, 8.39, 9 31 P M Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A.M., 3 00, P.M.

FROM TRENTON.—2 25, 6 30, 7.00, 8 00, 9 20, 10.28 A M., 12 30, 1 15, 2 48, 3 00, 3.50, 5 55, 6 47, 7.00, 9.05, 10 57 P.M. Sundays—12 01, 5 00, P M.

FOR NEW YORK.—12 54, 7.28, 9 16, 11.41 A. M., 5.30, 6 45, 8 39 P. M. Sundays—9 16 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.—12.10, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1.00, 60, 7 00, 9 00 P. M.

**STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.**

COLUMBIA.—For Philadelphia, 7.00 A. M., 4 00 P.M.
" From Philadelphia, 2.00 P. M., 6.00 P.M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
GEM.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
" For Bordentown, 5 P. M.

For the Time Table of the EDWIN FORREST, see the advertisement of the River Steamers

—The public schools will close on the 30th instant.

—The members of the Baptist Church propose having an excursion to Ocean Grove sometime in July or August.

—The steamboat John A. Warner passed Bristol up the river this morning with a large excursion on board.

—Capt. Lemuel Jarvis, who several weeks ago met with a painful and serious accident to his hand, is again able to make his appearance on the streets.

—Strawberries have come down materially in price, while the size has increased and the flavor improved. From nine to twelve cents a box is now the range in price.

—Rev. Dr. Neilson, of Trenton, N. J., officiated in the church of St. James, Bristol, last Sunday morning and evening, exchanging with Rev. J. W. Lee, of our borough.

—The third annual excursion of the employees of the Worsted Mill of Grundy Brothers & Campion, will take place on 2d of July. Atlantic City is the objective point.

—Mr. J. T. Duncan has opened his store at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, at J. H. Wood's old store, and has a large and varied assortment of dry goods, groceries and notions on hand.

—Roberts D. Jones has taken a step in the right direction in closing his cigar store on Sunday. If the others would now follow there would be no loss to any one, and some respect would be shown to the Sabbath.

—Last Saturday morning William Scott, who has been a resident of our borough for many years, died after a short illness. He was a brother of the late Thomas Scott His burial occurred yesterday.

—The graduating exercises of Miss Miriam's school will be held on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Washington Hall. The address will be given by Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia The school will reopen on September 13.

—Chris. Scott, who was called to Bristol by the death of his father, arrived on Monday from South Bend, Ind. He was easily recognized by his many acquaintances, who condoled with him over the sad necessity which brought him among his old friends again.

—The strawberry festival of the Methodist Sunday School, which began last Thursday evening, was continued on Friday and Saturday evenings. It was very well attended, and the object for which it was held will be benefited to the extent of nearly $100.

—On Tuesday a tramp effected an entrance into S. S. Rue & Son's carpenter shop and stole a coat and shirt. He was captured at the depot by special policeman Charles Appleton, and taken before 'Squire Bailey. In default of bail he was taken to Doylestown yesterday by Constable Saxton and incarcerated in the county prison to await trial.

—Mrs. Sarah Warwick, wife of Robert G. Warwick, while visiting in Philadelphia, was on Saturday suddenly stricken with death. Her relatives were notified by telegraph of the sad news, which, however, was considerably behind time in reaching its destination. Her remains were brought to Bristol for burial. Her death was caused by heart disease.

—The public sale of the choice of lots of the Bristol Cemetery on Saturday afternoon should be borne in mind by those who desire to secure lots in eligible locations. The cemetery bids fair to be one of the most attractive in this region of country, and the prices asked for lots are said to be less than half the amount usually charged.

—The "European Tourist" party, under the care of the Rev. C. F. Thomas, of Philadelphia, sailed from New York, on Saturday last, on the steamer City of Montreal. Mrs. T. L. Jewett, of Philadelphia, and Miss Alice L. Thomas, of Bristol, accompany the party. Their many friends wish them a safe and pleasant journey.

—The trustees of the Presbyterian Church have called a congregational meeting to be held on next Monday evening, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the propriety of adopting the free seat system. The proposed change appears to meet with popular favor, and it is very probable that the congregation will almost unanimously so decide

**Council Proceedings.**

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held last Monday evening. After roll call and the reading of the minutes, the Street committee reported in favor of placing street crossings on Franklin and Cedar, and Penn and Cedar streets.

The Fire committee recommended an additional appropriation of $50 to the America Hook and Ladder Company.

The committee on Public Property reported a lease with Captain Cone, for the Delaware River Steamboat Company, leasing Mill street wharf for a period of five years at the rate of $300 per year, the lessee to erect a shed over the wharf and keep it and the wharf in good repair.

On motion of L. A. Hoguet, $100 additional appropriation to the fire companies was made.

On motion of James Wright, the Street committee were instructed to lay the crossings recommended in their report.

On motion of William Booz, the matter of placing two lamps on Locust and one at the corner of Maple and Otter, was continued.

On motion of James Wright, the rent of the Mill street wharf was directed to be made payable semi-annually.

The Clerk reported the Borough duplicate amounting to $6,590.41, and that 251 dogs were returned for taxation.

The following bills were presented, read and passed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Louderbough, | $52 50 |
| William F. Bailey, | 10 45 |
| Simeon Brooks, | 7 80 |
| Edmund Lawrence, | 7 80 |
| Charles Saxton, | 30 00 |
| William H. Booz, | 10 15 |
| William H. Munce, | 9 60 |
| Penna. Globe Gas Light Company, | 35 00 |
| Samuel Holt, | 2 50 |
| Patrick Fallon, | 5 00 |
| Charles York, | 5 00 |
| Joseph S. Peirce, | 5 00 |
| Total, | $181 00 |

A communication from Charles E. Scheide, calling attention to the need of an additional lamp on Dorrance street between Pond and Wood, was referred to the Street committee.

The Constable was directed to have the ordinance enforced requiring trees to be trimmed so that the branches would not obstruct the light of the street lamps.

The Burgess was directed to issue his proclamation enforcing the prohibition and sale of fire works.

Council then adjourned.

—Some time last April Lawyer Abram H. Jones was employed by about half a dozen of the liquor dealers in Bristol to procure their licenses, among whom were William Holt, Harry H. White, William Silbert, James Blanche, John McOwen. The hotel licenses are granted upon payment of $50 each, and the restaurant licenses cost something over $20 each. Lawyer Jones made out the necessary applications, collected the money, went to Doylestown, and brought back the requisite documents. So far everything seemed straight. On Monday morning of this week, however, each of the above named persons received a note from Captain Feaster, Treasurer of Bucks county, containing the information that the licenses were not paid for, and that a remittance was expected. A subsequent investigation brought to light the fact that in settling for the licenses Jones had given his check for the amount, but that it had come back dishonored, and the money still remains unpaid. The hotel and saloon keepers are now discussing the question whether the loss is theirs, or whether the Doylestown officials will suffer.

—The Fair in aid of St. Mark's Church which has been in progress for upwards of two weeks will close on Tuesday evening next, June 20th. All contests for articles will close on the above named evening except those that have been postponed to a later period by mutual consent. It is expected the drawing for the horse will take place on Monday evening. A special feature of the Fair will be a concert to be given on Friday evening, the 23d, by a celebrated Glee Club of Philadelphia under the leadership of Mr. A. H. Rosewig, a gentleman well known to the Bristol public. Mr. Clements, a distinguished organist of Philadelphia, will furnish the instrumental music, giving some choice selections on an organ which he has kindly loaned to the Fair for that evening. The ordinary 10 ct. admission will be charged except to those holding the regular Fair tickets.

—The annual meeting of members of the Union Building and Loan Company was held on Monday evening last. The annual report showed that the total amount of loans was $49,776, of which $3,384 have been paid off since last report, leaving $46,392 now invested. There is a balance in the treasury of $1,763.08. The amount invested during the year is $4,780. Shares in the 1st Series are worth $134.60, and in the Second Series, $67.54. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Jonathan Milnor, Secretary, Samuel Swain; Treasurer, Frank Rogers; Directors, Henry Mitchell, Joseph S. Peirce. Joseph Sherman, George B. Downing, Jacob McBrien, Harold Peirce and J. Foster Smith.

—Intelligence was received this morning of the death of Miss Lizzie K. Boyd, who, until a few years ago, was a resident of Bristol. Her death occurred on the 19th of April last at Wuchang, China, where she was engaged as one of the teachers in a Chinese school. Miss Boyd was a very estimable lady and held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and relatives here, to whom the announcement of her death will be met with genuine expressions of sorrow.

—Next Thursday evening an entertainment will be given at the Baptist Church by the "Little Gleaners." The program will consist of tableaux, music and recitations. The admission will be 10 cents. In addition to the other exercises of interest will be a distribution of prizes to some of the "Gleaners."

—The mammoth steamboat Republic made its first trip for the season to Cape May this morning. A number of invited guests from Bristol took passage.

**LAWYER JONES AGAIN ON THE MAKE.**

From Wednesday's Philadelphia *Times* we clip the following paragraph in which Abram H. Jones, a resident of Bristol, and an attorney who formerly had some practice here, conspicuously figures. It is thought by some of his acquaintances here that the estimate Mr. Jones places on his character in asking $10,000 damages for its defamation is a trifle too high.

Testimony was produced before Maxwell Stevenson, yesterday, in support of a rule to reduce the bill of E. Edward Payson Caldwell, who was arrested by Lawyer Abraham H. Jones for slander, from $1,500 to $500. Caldwell came from New York and formed a partnership for twenty years with Jones and A. M. Richardson to put on the market a new sort of electrical battery which Caldwell had invented. They opened an office at 102 Chestnut street, conducting the business under the name of the "Payson Caldwell Battery Company." Richardson retired in a little time. In the beginning of April, while Jones was endeavoring to sell an interest in the concern to J. B. Myers, Caldwell it is alleged came in and upbraided Jones, and called him robber, thief and cheat. Caldwell says that he only called him a "snide, beat, and fraud," and accused him of trying to beat Myers. Jones had him arrested in a civil suit, claiming $10,000 damages for the alleged slander. Caldwell having been unable to obtain the $1,500 security required was sent to jail and has remained there ever since, a rule to show cause why he should not be discharged on common bail having been dismissed by Judge Elcock.

—Hon. C. N. Taylor is as inveterate a smoker of cigars as General Grant, but is not as careful where he lays a lighted cigar as he should be. Not very long ago he put a partly consumed Connecticut-Havana in his coat pocket, thinking the fire was out, until he found his coat on fire. This, however, did not prove a strong enough lesson, as on last Friday, when near Edward Baker's place, in Bristol township, he met with another disaster, all on account of a cigar. He was driving along, we are informed, with his eyes closed in the contemplative manner he is wont to assume, when suddenly he felt an unusual warmth behind him, and hurriedly alighting he found the top of his buggy all in flames. Always calm in disaster he adopted all the means within reach to extinguish the conflagration, and succeeded in saving the running gear and the horse, but the tail of the animal was singed a great deal. When the peril was passed and the fire extinguished, he mounted the wreck and drove home.

**In and Around the County.**

On Wednesday morning of last week, a little son of Howard Wharton, a farmer living near Tullytown, was playing on or near the railroad, while his father was close by at work. The New York express, No. 38, due here at 11.40 A. M., struck him, throwing him some feet away and killing him instantly. Coroner Young was summoned, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and released the train employes of all censure.

Harry J. Shoemaker, of Tullytown, has purchased the store property now occupied him of Amos B. Headly, and also 25 acres of land connected with it.

"Bellevue," at Langhorne, has been opened for the reception of summer visitors.

Sixteen emigrants of the Mennonite persuasion arrived in Quakertown last week. They are from Austria.

The Ladies Aid Society of Christ Church, Eddington, give a Lawn Fete on the church grounds, on the the 22d inst. It will be a pleasant and enjoyable occasion.

—There is more truth than poetry in the following from an exchange: "Ask some men for an advertisement and they will answer that they don't believe in advertising—a paper is never read. Let a man be caught kissing his neighbor's wife or trying to hold up the side of a barn some dark night, and his tone changes immediately, and if a printing office is in a garret of a seventeen-story building he will climb to the top to beg the editor to keep quiet—don't publish it in the paper."

—As some people are in the habit of filling punched coin, which they have taken by mistake, it will be well enough for them to know that this is a criminal offense, forgery, and is punishable by a fine of not more than $3,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years. or both.

—Mrs. Margaret Sillyman, who has just died, had been postmistress at Pottsdam, Pa., under Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes, and Garfield, from whom she received successive appointments, and, had she lived only a week longer, she would have completed twenty-one years of efficient service.

—Somebody soaped the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks near Hazleton. A large excursion train filled with Welshmen on their way to an Eisteddfod, to be held at that place, was delayed over an hour in consequence.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, June 14th:—C. H. Allen, C. H. Adams, Jacob Bauman, Abraham Brown, Mrs. M. E. B. Cook, Miss Mary Doyle, Reeder Faust, Mrs. Anna Mason, John H. Williams.

—At Titusville, on Friday, a little girl named Sontag was killed and her six-year old brother fatally injured by the falling of a movable partition in a brewery.

—A two-hundred pound sturgeon was taken the other day in the Delaware at New Hope, an unusually heavy visitor of this species.

**Skinny Men.**
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

☞GRATEFUL TO INVALIDS.—Floreston Cologne is grateful to invalids, as it is refreshing without the sickening effect of most perfumes.

☞Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell taste and hearing, no cough, no distress. These are conditions brought about in catarrh by the use of Sanford's Radical Cure Complete treatment for $1.

**Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.**

We are pleased to notice that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York city opened an agency some few weeks ago in this town, and in that time have succeeded in securing a roll of some 400 members. This system of insurance, as presented to the artisan of limited means by the Metropolitan in its industrial branch, and as worked by them in nearly every city in the Union, commends itself as a long-felt want, providing as it does, for the means of decent interment to every member of a family, for the small weekly outlay of 5c. per week and upwards, and the company has been conducting this branch of its business in Philadelphia for some twenty months, and as a result has to-day over 50,000 members on its books in that city, besides those who have fallen off by death and to whose relatives was paid over $17,000 last year, and this year over $10,000 to the present time. We have seen the last month's list, on which there is shown 31 deaths in Philadelphia, for which the company paid over $1,600. Remembering that this money has found its way into the hands of people who without this provision would have been put to painful straits at such a trying time, we heartily commend it to our readers.

Mr. Jesse Vansant, of 49 Cedar street, is the agent for this town, who will be most happy to furnish circulars and further information.

CLAIMS PAID IN PHILADELPHIA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1882.

| | Amt. | Weekly Prem |
|---|---|---|
| Sarah A. Holdsworth, 1510 Moore st | $42 67 | .05 |
| Elizabeth Finley, 806 Fermon st | 28.00 | .05 |
| Caroline Worthke, — Church st | 108.00 | 15 |
| Frederick Roser, 2444 Emerald st | 19.00 | .05 |
| George Gilmore, 724 Espy st | 80.00 | 15 |
| Bertha Ensinger, 724 N. 24th st | 24.00 | .05 |
| William Hillgen, 2233 N. 5th st | 19.00 | .05 |
| Ross A. Whelings, 4409 Elizabeth st | 88.00 | 10 |
| Charles Hang, 2120 Edgemont st | 112.00 | .05 |
| John C. Long, 1226 Morris st | 19.00 | .05 |
| Rosie Frischkorn, 334 Fairmount ave | 50.00 | .05 |
| Charles A. Gravatt, 1736 N. 11th st | 50.00 | .05 |
| David Hendricks, 4276 Orchard st | 150.00 | 10 |
| David Kerr, 605 Winton st | 110.00 | 10 |
| Hannah M. Cloud, Girard College | 18 00 | 10 |
| Ellen O'Hanlon, Clearfield & Trenton av | 128.00 | 10 |
| Thomas Hart, 2527 Ashburton st | 80 00 | 10 |
| Edward B. Austin, 1418 Palmer st | 28 00 | .05 |
| Charles A. Yarred, 1544 N. 26th st | 24.00 | .05 |
| William Mahoney, 1603 American st | 40.00 | .05 |
| Louisa B. Landharr, 2055 American st | 19.00 | .05 |
| Elizabeth Johnson, 418 N. 22d st | 34 34 | .05 |
| Frederick Hoenes, 1729 Mervine st | 62.00 | 10 |
| William Markley, 2205 Germantown road | 14 00 | .05 |
| Walter Pierce, 2015 Mildred st | 14.09 | .05 |
| William J. Holland, 1345 S. 7th st | 61.33 | .05 |
| Rose Lewenstein, 226 E. Somerset st | 31.00 | .05 |
| James A. Kelly, 1302 Alamendcet st | 14.00 | .05 |
| Louisa J. Duncan, 1114 Watkins st | 72 00 | 15 |
| John G. Vogt, 1034 Oxford st | 70.00 | .05 |
| Jane Johnson, 2001 Mildred st | 30.00 | 10 |
| Total | $1,639.34 | |

—The ladies of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport have realized fifteen hundred dollars for an organ fund through the medium of a fair. Armory Hall was transformed into a perfect bower. The booths bore such names as: "Samantha, Josiah Allen's Wife;" "Dickens," "Snow Bound," the "Shakespeare Booth," the "Æsthetic Booth," etc. An art gallery, a gypsy's tent, an imitation Jumbo and Rebekah's well were among the interesting features. The attendants of the booths were in appropriate costumes. Another attractive feature was the broom drill. Seventeen young ladies, uniformly dressed, with brooms artistically trimmed with red, and with dust pans at their sides, executed various evolutions and went through the manual of brooms with wonderful perfection. When the company was disbanded the brooms were sold at auction, and some of them brought handsome prices.

**DIED.**

WARWICK.—Suddenly in Philadelphia, June 10th, 1882, Mrs. Sarah Warwick, aged 52 years and 10 days.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**FOR SALE.**
A GOOD HORSE AND WAGON will be sold very cheap. Apply to
PEYTON DeWITT.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.**
The Treasurer of Bristol Borough hereby gives notice that he will sit at the Town House, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th and 28th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., for the purpose of receiving Borough Taxes. The Sewer Tax will also be collected at the same time.
JAMES WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE
Has All the Latest Improvements!
IS the lightest running, most reliable and cheapest manufactured. For beauty and simplicity it cannot be surpassed. For sale by
MRS. E. MITCHELL,
CEDAR ST., BETWEEN MULBERRY AND WALNUT, BRISTOL, PA.

**AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**
The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, to examine and if necessary re-state the accounts of Anna W. Collins, Administratrix of the estate of Francis Collins, late of the township of Falls, in said county, deceased, and also distribute the fund in the hand of the accountant, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will meet them at his office in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1882, at nine o'clock A. M., to attend to the duties of his appointment.
ANTHONY SWAIN, Auditor

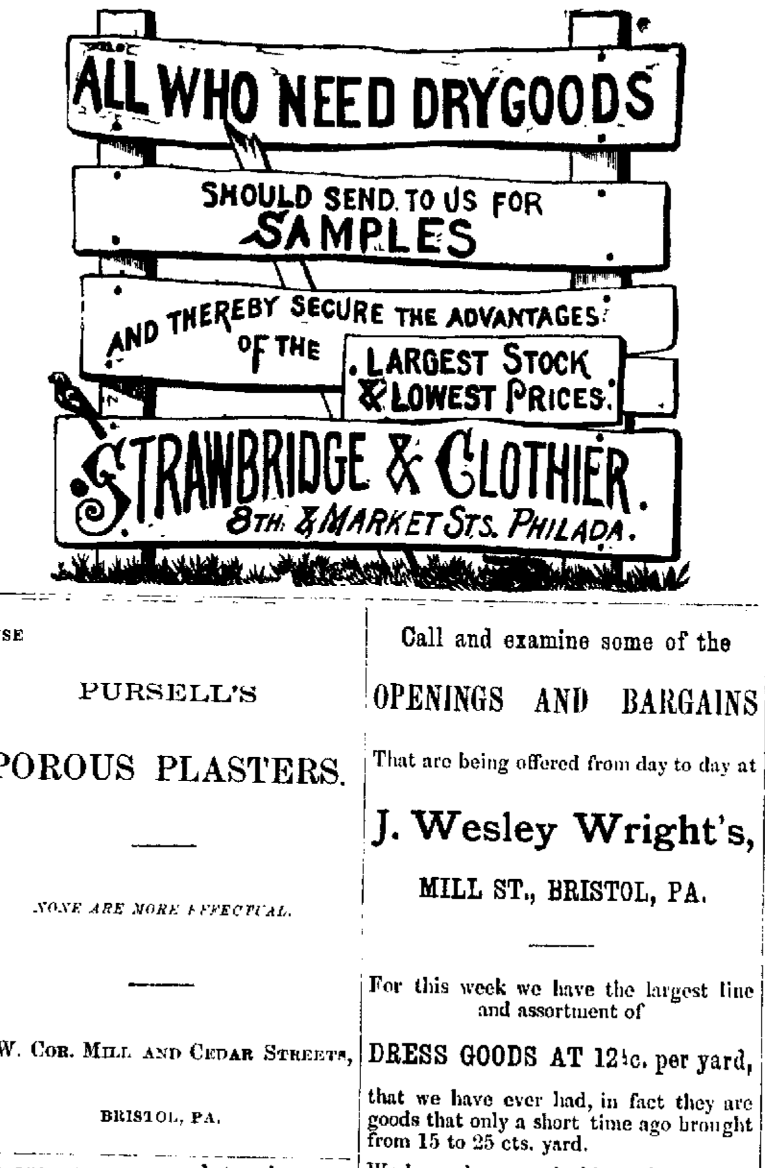
LITTLE GLEANERS ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
On Thursday Evening, June 22d.
MUSIC,
TABLEAUX,
RECITATIONS,
AND
PRESENTATIONS.
Admission, Ten Cents.
A cordial invitation is extended to all

J. T. DUNCAN
HAS OPENED THE LARGEST STOCK AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
IN BRISTOL, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR THE READY PAY.
Positively no goods sold on credit, and consequently no extra profits to make up for bad debts.
CALL AND INSPECT THE NEW STORE, AT
J. H. Wood's Old Stand.
J. T. DUNCAN.

**NOTICE.**
The Annual Meeting and Election of the MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA AND BUCKS COUNTIES will be held at the house of Noble McClintock, Frankford, on Second day, 6th mo. 19th, 1882, at 2 o'clock.
LESTER COMLY, Secretary.
Byberry, Sixth mo. 3d, 1882.

**ESTATE NOTICE.**
Estate of MAGGIE E. SCHNEIDER, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present the same in proper order for settlement, without delay to
E. G. HARRISON, Administrator.

**FOR RENT.**
A COTTAGE ON RADCLIFFE STREET below Dorrance. In first-class condition.
For terms, apply to
WILLIAM J. JONES.




USE
PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.
S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.

We are now prepared to give you some of the greatest bargains you ever saw.
It will do you good to read this, even if you do not buy!
A nice suit of clothes for gent, $3.25.
A very good suit, $5.00
A splendid suit, $7.50.
Boy's fine suits, $1.50, up.
Men's working Pants, 60 and 75 cents.
Men's fine cheviot Pants, $2.50.
Men's extra fine Cassimere Pants, $3.00
All the new and nobby styles Straw Hats for men and boys, 35, 50, 75, $1.00.
A good Straw Hat—boy's, 7c., men's, 9c.
Summer Undershirts, 20c; Muslin Drawers, 25c; Calico Shirts, 31 and 50c; Percale, 75c. and $1.00.
Neck Ties, 5c., 10c., 15c. new nobby styles, 25c.
Suspenders for boy's as low as 3 cts.
Suspenders for men, 10, 15, 25, 50 patent spring.
Stockings, 5c.; seamless, 12c.
Men's fine White Shirts, linen bosoms, 60c.
The largest, finest and best stock OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
IN BUCKS COUNTY,
can be found at
WOODS' CASH CLOTHING STORE,
NO. 60 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.
Extra Men's Custom made work Shoes, $1 30.
Fine Congress Gaiters, brass nailed, $1.35.

**A PUBLIC SALE**
FOR CHOICE OF LOTS
IN BRISTOL CEMETERY,
Will be held on the premises,
On Saturday, June 17th, 1882,
At 2 o'clock P. M.
This is the largest cemetery in the county, and by far the handsomest. The floral and evergreen decorations are extensive, and the Avenues and Walks wide and numerous. There are three main entrances.
The price for lots is not half that usually charged in cemeteries of this character, and much lower than many church yards.
TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money cash, and one fourth every three months.
If the weather on the day of sale should be very stormy, the sale will be postponed until the next Saturday, at the same hour.
H. PURSELL, Secretary,
Bristol, Pa.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF**
REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public sale, on SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, A. D 1882, on the premises in Dorrance Street, in Bristol Borough, all that certain DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situate on Dorrance Street, in Bristol Borough. The Lot contains 25 feet front by 120 feet deep; the House 16 feet front by 40 feet deep, with Kitchen 12 by 16 feet, one story. The House is three stories high, containing three rooms on first floor, two on second, and two on third floors; a well of good water on the premises. Persons wishing a nice home, on a nice street, and in a good neighborhood will do well to attend the sale, as the property will be sold to settle the estate of Charles Tomlin, deceased.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when conditions will be made known by
CHARLES SPANGLER, Executor.
WM. KINSEY, Auctioneer.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.
TO INVESTORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of this company, at his office in the Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of
$35,000
authorized increase of said stock. Stock will be issued under date of July 1st, 1882, and interest will be allowed on all payments made prior to that date.
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary
Bristol, April 5, 1882

**AN ORDINANCE.**
AN ORDINANCE GIVING TO THE SEVERAL CONSTABLES OF BRISTOL BOROUGH ONE HALF OF THE FINES PAID INTO THE BOROUGH TREASURY.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same: That from and after the passage of this ordinance, one half of each fine paid into the Borough Treasury for the violation of any ordinance, shall by the Treasurer of the Borough, upon order of the Burgess and Council, be paid to the Constable through whose efforts such fines collected.
Enacted in an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 8th day of May, A. D 1882
J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.
Attest —JESSE O. THOMAS, Clerk.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance St., West of Railroad.
BRISTOL, PA.

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured
INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 42

C. P. MERTZ
BAKER,
corner Washington and Pond Sts., has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere. Give him a call.

**A GOOD PLACE TO GET**
AT RIGHT PRICES
SUBSTANTIALS and LUXURIES
For the Table.
Dorrance Street Cash Grocery.
EDWARD H. FOSTER.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.
BRISTOL, PA., May 2d, 1882.
THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. payable on demand, clear of taxes.
CHARLES T IREDELL, Cashier

**FOR RENT.**
Two Houses to Rent at $6 per month, by
SAMUEL SWAIN.

Call and examine some of the
OPENINGS AND BARGAINS
That are being offered from day to day at
J. Wesley Wright's,
MILL ST., BRISTOL, PA.
For this week we have the largest line and assortment of
DRESS GOODS AT 12½c. per yard,
that we have ever had, in fact they are goods that only a short time ago brought from 15 to 25 cts. yard.
We have also opened this week a case of
BROCADES at 16c. per yard,
In all the latest colorings.
Also a case of neat little
PLAIDS, Silk Mixed, 20 & 22c. yd.
CASHMERES,
In all the variety of colorings, and prices from 12½c. to $1 per yard, the low prices part cotton and the better grades all wool.
One of the best things we have opened this week is one lot of
NUN'S VEILING,
In beautiful shades, both light and dark, 44 inches wide, at 62 and 65c. yard.
Call and see these before going to Philadelphia to buy.
STANDARD PRINTS OR CALICOES at 5c. yard.
No money in them for us, but a bargain for the buyer.
Also a case at 6c. per yard, no better than the other, but a little more fancy in coloring.
We are offering this week also, and they are rapidly going,
The Largest Variety of GLOVES,
In Kid, Silk, Lisle and Berlin, and elegant Kid Gloves for gentlemen at 65 cts. Ladies 4-Button Kid, in medium and opera shades, at 75 cts. Black and Colored Kids, in the lace and hook.
We have made a new departure in our
CARPET DEPARTMENT,
FITTING AND MAKING,
And our assortment is much better than ever before.
MATTINGS from 18c. to 35c. per yd.
A little lower by the peice of 40 yards.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
In all their variety.
Grocery Department,
Full of Fresh Goods.
J. Wesley Wright's,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

PUBLIC SALES
.. BY..
THOMAS EASTBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Conveyancer
LANGHORNE, PA.
I have special facilities for selling real estate, having established agencies in Philadelphia and Trenton.

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,
NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL.
TEETH extracted without pain. Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salvation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, 9 to 4. Out of office on Second day.

**WANTED.**
Water Stock wanted by
SAMUEL SWAIN.

**RIVER STEAMERS.**
The Steamboat GEM
Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
COLUMBIA.
ON and after Saturday, April 15th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

SPECIAL.
STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
On and after Thursday, June 1st, 1882, the Steamer TWILIGHT will run as far as Bristol only, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco, Andalusia, Beverly and Burlington, leaving Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave Bristol at 9.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday Trips—Leave Chestnut Street Wharf at 8.30 A. M. and 2 30 P. M., touching at Water-Works Wharf. Returning leave Bristol 10 30 A. M. and 5 P. M., House of Correction and Torresdale omitted. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Freight taken at low rates.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST
Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

| Leaves Arch St. wharf. | | | | Leaves South Trenton. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, | 16, | 12 | M. | Friday, | 16, | 4 | P.M. |
| Saturday, | 17, | 12½ | P.M. | Saturday, | 17, | 4½ | P.M. |
| Monday, | 19, | 1 | P.M. | Monday, | 19, | 5 | P.M. |
| Tuesday, | 20, | 1½ | P.M. | Tuesday, | 20, | 5½ | P.M. |
| Wedn'day, | 21, | 2½ | P.M. | Wedn'day, | 21, | 6½ | A.M. |
| Thursday, | 22, | 6 | A.M. | Thursday, | 22, | 9½ | A.M. |

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.
Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.
All other places, 25cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upset Sale,
Commenced June 1st.
Scotch people and old-time folks all know what is the meaning of an "upset sale." It is a term used when things are to be sold out to close estates, partnerships, etc.
We propose a sale of this nature. The prosperous season so far this year, the largest we have ever had, encourages us to
Ring all the Bells,
and call the people in to close out, before the 4th of July, all of the
$750,000 OF Men's & Boys' Clothing.
We want to sell out to make purchases for fall.
We want to sell out to keep plenty of work going.
We want to sell out to make some changes.
We want to sell out to start again with a new stock.
We want to sell out to do a larger business than ever.
We never stop at anything
to carry out our plans when we are in the right,
and if the prices must be cut down,
to gather the people,
Down go the prices.
Even if we sacrifice our profits for one month, the people have done generously by us for many years, and we are satisfied.
IN A NUT-SHELL, THIS IS IT.
The practical point of all this is a radical reduction in prices from June 1st. They are cut, some ten, some twenty, some thirty per cent., and some, on goods prepared specially for this sale, not at all. Compared with April 1st the average deduction is twenty-five per cent. Of the $750,000 merchandise now held by us, about $500,000 is involved in this sale. From the great list which might be made we only quote three items to-day, namely:
3000 pairs of men's Cassimere Pantaloons, made and making, strong, neat, durable, lately worth $3.50 now $2.42.
600 men's suits, real standard Sawyer's Cassimere, made and making, late price $15.00 now $12.50.
750 men's suits, eight styles, every garment freshly made, some of them sold freely at $12.00, $9.25.
Our intent to-day is simply to tell all the people that quick trade prices are on all our clothing for this sale.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

"BARGAIN TIME."
"HAS COME AGAIN." "HAS COME AGAIN."
TAKE NOTICE!
THE TIME HAS AGAIN ARRIVED TO SELL GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES, and as the Spring has been so backward we have too many goods on hand, and will show some at prices now that will make it pay to come long distances to get them. They comprise all kinds of
DRESS GOODS FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER,
and full lines of almost everything needed for personal or house furnishing outfits in the Dry Goods or Staple Notion line. Full lines of Underwear for men, women and children. Men and boy's goods, &c.
COME NOW FOR BARGAINS TO
JOHN MOORE & CO.'S STORES,
517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble. Philadelphia.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO COMPANY.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.
PIANO STYLE 3½ Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has been added.
Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only $245.00
Just reduced from our late wholesale factory price, $295, for 60 days only. This is now, by far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous demand for this style! Send in your order at once. Do not lose this rare opportunity.
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. CASH SENT WITH ORDER WILL BE REFUNDED AND FREIGHT CHARGES PAID BY US BOTH WAYS IF PIANO IS NOT JUST AS REPRESENTED. Several other special Bargains: Pianos, $160 up. Over 15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Handsome Illustrated Piano Catalogue mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.
SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3c stamp.
MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

GEO. S. STONE & SON,
NO. 16 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBERS,
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,
GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS,
Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood, and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES.—C. W. & J. Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion.
☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

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ORGANS AND PIANOS.
1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
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NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER AN
ESTEY ORGAN OR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO.
Special low prices given organs—from $30 up—every investment is fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you cannot call, be sure to write for catalogue before buying elsewhere.
Address or call upon
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Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa

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*From the new Bible Magazine.*

## NOT BY CREED, BUT BY FAITH.

BY EDWARD WILLETT.

I do not know the steps that I shall take,
And all the turns and windings I may make,
To reach the goal that may be near or far,
But in the distance Christ shines like a star.

A bridge, perhaps, may help me o'er a stream,
Or at the last, a ford may safer seem,
This staff, or that, in need my limbs may stay;
I only know that I can see my way.

Your stepping stones, though firmly placed they be,
May prove the worst of stumbling blocks to me,
I scorn no aid, refuse no helping hand,
But press right onward to the Better Land.

Your maps and charts, though well and clearly drawn,
May fail to guide me as I journey on,
Build or remove your landmarks as you may,
I know that straight before me lies the way.

I hunger not for systems and for creeds,
While steadfast faith can satisfy my needs,
I tread the path that better men have trod,
And hope, through Christ, to find my way to God

## AMALIA MATERNA.

**The Greatest Living Dramatic Soprano.**

Amalia Materna, the heroine of the Bayreuth Festival, was born in St. George, a small market town in Syria, in 1847. Her father was the local schoolmaster, and taught music as well as the ordinary branches of education. The old man's daughter inherited his talent, and was competent to sing solos in masses when in her ninth year When Amalia was twelve her father died and left his family penniless The girl and her older brother found means, however, to journey to Vienna, where Prof. Gentiluamo tried her voice and expressed admiration of its promise, but declined to take charge of her studies on the terms proposed. Sadly disappointed, Amalia joined her mother and another brother in St. Peter, in Upper Syria, and dwelt there for the succeeding three years, at the expiration of which period the whole family migrated to Gratz. Here Amalia sang in church and figured in several concerts. The manager of the local theatre heard her and offered her an engagement to sing in operettas. The debutante was to receive forty gulden a month, but her first appearance as the apprentice in Suppe's opera, "Flotte Burschen," was so successful that her monthly salary was promptly increased to 100 gulden. For the two years following, Materna was heard in the Offenbachian repertoire and in kindred works. At the termination of her second season, she was engaged at the Karl Theatre, in Vienna, at a yearly salary of 5,000 gulden, with an extra honorarium—or speigeld as the Germans put it—of five gulden for each performance. While appearing nightly in the light and popular works of the French and German composers of the hour, Fraulein Materna studied dilligently the more exacting roles of opera seria with Professor Proch, and in 1868 sang in the presence of the Hofkapellmeister Esser Donna Elvira's grand air from "Don Giovanni." Esser was so delighted that he insisted upon Hofrath Dinglestedt according the youthful prima donna a hearing, which resulted in her engagement for the Imperial Opera House. Her debut was effected in April, 1869. She came forth as Selika, in "L'Africaine," and her performance elicited so much enthusiasm, that after performances of Amalia, in "Un Ballo in Maschera" and Leonora, in "Fidelio," had ratified the good impression of her earlier efforts, she was engaged for a term of three years. She has occasionally been heard in Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg, Leipsic, and two years ago sang in Wagner concerts in London. She has just signed a contract for five years at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Next July Materna goes to Beyreuth, to create the chief role in Wagner's new opera, "Parsifal."—*Brainard's Musical World*

There exists high up among the Carpathian Mountains of Galacia, in a district known as Tatras, one of the most primitive and unsophisticated communities in Europe. The population of this remote region numbers several hundred thousand individuals They neither use strong drink nor eat animal food. Riches have no charm for them. Though poor, they are content, and, though their diet is sparo and monotonous, they enjoy perfect health and live long lives. The food of these arcadians is principally oats, either simply boiled or ground and converted into cakes. During four or five months of the year those of them who accompany their flocks and herds to the mountain pastures live exclusively on goat milk whey, of which each man consumes nearly a gallon daily Practically, therefore, these goatherds live on the sugar and the mineral salts contained in the whey. They do not consider this regimen a privation, and when they return to the valleys at the end of the season they are as strong and as vigorous as when they set out. The entire race of Podhalians, as the people of Tatras are called, are remarkable for their vigor and energy, and are incontestably superior, physically and intellectually, to the neighboring populations. Their physique is of a remarkable purity; they are quick of apprehension and frank in manner. Though far from being highly cultured, the Podhalians are poets and artists by nature. They are fond of dancing, and often, when the labors of the day are over, meet to indulge in their favorite diversion. They are born improvisatores, too, and many of them can sing their own songs set to music of their own composition.

**"Rough on Rats."**

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The people of Mount Gilead, Ohio, would not address Thomas J. Archer as "Mister Archer," but spoke to and of him familiarly as "Tom." As he is half negro, he resented the lack of deference as a studied insult because of his color, and quarrelled with a number of his townsmen. At length his exasperation led him to shoot three of them, though none were much hurt. Then a mob tried to lynch him, and, failing in that, burned all the buildings on his farm.

☞"It acts like magic," was the remark of a farmer who used Phenol Sodique. "I drove my mowing machine into a bees' nest, and was stung severely, but by the prompt use of the Phenol, I was relieved of pain instantly." For sale by druggists and general storekeepers. See adv.

At a Connecticut memorial day celebration, according to the local newspaper, "a brisk zephyr sung its symphony through arborean harps, and shook the green banners of the stately elms." But following this outburst comes the information that the name of the procession's marshal was Tubbs.

☞"We have found the most beneficial results follow the use of Phenol Sodique as an external application in cases of that annoying eruption of the skin known as vegetable poison, generally caused by contact with the Poison Ivy (*Rhus Tox* )"—*Presbyterian Journal.*

☞THE HIGHEST RANK.—Made from harmless materials, and adapted to the needs of fading and falling hair, Parker's Hair Balsam has taken highest rank as a reliable hair restorative.

Having been afflicted with Hay Fever for years I gave Ely's Cream Balm a trial; was much benefitted. I have had no attacks since using it. E. R. RAUCH, Editor Carbon Co. *Democrat,* Mauch Chunk, Pa.

THE ORIGINAL HOME OF THE HORSE.—There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not in the beginning have thriven and multiplied in the thick forest-growth territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams about in a wild state Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence even at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption is, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, *i. e.* from the original home of the horse, the later does the tamed horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East or Northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draught animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse must originally have depended on its fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the descriptions of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness —*From the Introduction of Domestic Animals, in Popular Science Monthly.*

It is usual, when an unmarried gentleman is sent to Washington to represent a foreign Government, to predict that he will speedily fall a victim to some pretty American girl. Mr. de Bildt, of the Swedish Legation, some time ago wagered one thousand cigars with Baron Mayr, who was then the Austrian Minister and unmarried, that he would marry before he left Washington. The Baron must have liked cigars better than a wife, for he won and received the wager from Mr. de Bildt.

There are about 300 different kinds of car couplers The field of use for anything necessary to a railway is so great that strenuous efforts are made to get the railroad companies to adopt new appliances. A few radical things. like the Westinghouse air brake, or the Miller platform, buffer and coupler, have made fortunes for the inventors, but they have been backed by large capital. It appears to be understood that heavy influence inside the company is necessary to get any new railroad appliance adopted. A few years ago an ingenious mechanic invented a plan for stopping a swiftly moving railway train by one movement of a lever which at the same time reversed the engine. It was claimed that such an appliance, by its saving of time, would make such an accident as that of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster impossible But not a single railroad company would adopt it. It is a very common thing for poor inventors to spend their time running after railroad superintendents, confident of convincing them of the efficiency of life-saving inventions which they are surprised to see are regarded with indifference. Among the odd inventions may be mentioned a great variety of nut locks, or devices to prevent the falling off of nuts, which is a common result of jarring machinery. There have been a large number of inventions of car wheels.

☞ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER—Being seriously troubled with Hay Fever and Rose Cold I tried Ely's Cream Balm, and was surprised in obtaining almost immediate relief. I earnestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted. W. P. ANDRUS, Druggist, Metuchen, N. J.

The only survivors of the massacre of Christian Indians at Gnadenhutten, Ohio, a hundred years ago, were two small boys, of whom one feigned death and the other escaped through a trap door in the barn, where all were confined before their brutal murder. At the centennial celebration of this slaughter the Rev. A. Hartman, missionary to the Delaware Indians at New Fairfield, Canada, introduced two members of his tribe as the grandchildren of one of those two survivors.

☞It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the uterus. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pamphlets.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord sat up one night, at Mount Ida, Ark., to watch for a panther that had killed some hens. They loaded a gun, and waited at an open window for the beast to come into the yard Toward morning they fell asleep. Soon Mrs Lord awoke and went into the yard. That aroused Lord. Seeing her head moving along the line of the fence, and mistaking it in the dim light for the panther, he fired and killed her.

For years I have been afflicted with Hay Fever, from early in August until frost. I was induced to give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. The relief was immediate. I regard myself cured. G. SCHREIBER, Supt. of Cordage Company., Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Apply into nostrils with little finger.

☞There is no use in drugging yourself to death, and buying all the vile medicines for internal use when you can be cured of fever and ague, dumb ague, billious disorders, jaundice, dyspepsia as well as all disorders and ailments of the liver, blood and stamach, by wearing one of Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pads, which is a sure cure every time. If your druggist does not keep the pad, send $1 50 in a letter to French Pad Co., Toledo, O., and it will be sent you by return mail. It is the only Pad that is guaranteed to cure. Beware of counterfeits. H. G. Peters agent, Bristol, Pa.

WARNED BY A SPIRIT.—An engineer while riding on his engine in front of a train down the mountain steeps of the Clearfield Branch the other day, after testing the quantity of water in his boiler by using the two upper gauges, which indicated that all was right, heard a voice, "Try the lower gauge." The voice was loud and distinct, and he says was the voice of his father, who has been dead for some years. After looking around to see him he opened the lower gauge, and found no water. The boiler was foaming, and the engineer says but for the timely warning all would have been blown up in ten minutes.—*Williamsport Sun.*

**"Entirely Disappeared."**

77 George Street,
New Brunswick, N. J. Sept. 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—A severe attack of kidney difficulty entirely disappeared after using your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. JOHN. B. INSLEE.

☞Pursell's Porous Plasters are the best.

The Northern and Southern Presbyterian General assemblies did a very felicitous thing in their correspondence by telegraph initiating the fraternal relations which have too long been delayed. It is now more than twenty years since the two bodies parted. The wounds made by the war have long ago been healed in almost all other circles. Reconciliation has been attempted several times between the two Assemblies, but has always failed for some reason or other, generally a very petty one. The Old School and New School bodies, which had long been separated, formed a happy union a dozen years ago, and from present indications there is reason to believe that by this time next year, or at furthest in two years, the Northern and Southern churches will have formed a union similarly happy. This will involve not only a state of peace between brethren who have long been at variance but it will consolidate two rival publishing establishments and two sets of cumbrous and costly ecclesiastical machinery in Mission Boards and other beneficent works. The men who were foremost in the quarrel which split the Church are now dead or superannuated, and it is a pity that their sons and successors should have so long kept up the estrangement.

The Union Congregational Church of Quincy, Ill., was crowded, for it was supposed that the Rev. Frederick A. Thayer would be installed as pastor. He had been called from Massachusetts for the purpose, and several of his trial sermons had charmed the congregation. There was a strange delay in the ceremonies. The organist and choir entertained the assembly for two hours, and then it was announced that the installation would not take place, as the council which had been called to examine Mr. Thayer's orthodoxy were divided on the question of its soundness. This body was composed of sixteen eminent Congregational ministers, of whom eight voted that Mr. Thayer's views were within the bounds of Congregationalism, while the other eight declared him unsound in relation to the inspiration of the Scriptures, the atonement, and the state of man after death. On the following day an overwhelming majority of the congregation signed a new call to Mr. Thayer, and he has accepted the pastorate without the sanction of the eight dissenting clergymen.

**What it Did for an Old Lady.**

Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, '78

GENTS—A number of people have been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years had not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

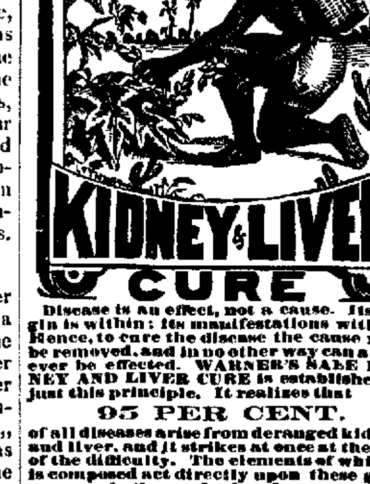
☞Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting those slight derangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease. When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored, and inflammatory material removed from the system. Ayer's Pills accomplish this quickly, safely and surely.

☞PERSONAL! TO MEN ONLY!—The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality and Manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed.

☞DELICATE FEMALES.—The exactions of society, added to the cares of maternity and the household, have tested beyond endurance the frail constitutions which have been granted the majority of women To combat this tendency to premature decline, no remedy in the world possesses the nourishing and strengthening properties of Malt Bitters. They enrich the blood, perfect digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, arrest ulcerative weaknesses, and purify and vitalize every function of the female system.

☞The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the Great German Invigorator, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of impotency, spermatorrhœa, weakness and all diseases resulting from self-abuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Address F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O., Sole Agent for the United States. Send for circular. H. G. Peters agent, Bristol, Pa


MISCELLANEOUS.




**Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence, to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that**

**95 PER CENT.**

**of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.**

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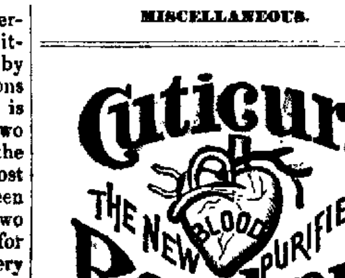

Mr. Albert Kingsbury, Keene, N. H., troubled with bad humor on hands and neck, caused by lead poisoning (He's a painter). At times it would break out, crack open, and the skin separate from the flesh in large pieces, suffering great continua. itching and stinging. Purchased your remedies used CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA AND CUTICURA SOAP externally, and in less than three months effected a complete cure, and has not been troubled since. Corroborated by Bullard & Foster, Druggists, Keene N. H.

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J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth Had the worst case salt rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally.

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H E Carpenter, Esq, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The most wonderful case on record Cure certified to by a Justice of the Peace and prominent citizens All afflicted with itching and scaly diseases should send to us for this testimonial in full.

SALT RHEUM.

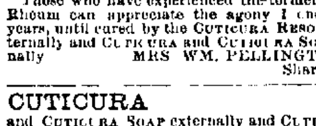
Those who have experienced the torments of Salt Rheum can appreciate the agony I endured for years, until cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally

MRS WM. PELLINGTON, Sharon, Wis.

CUTICURA

and CUTICURA SOAP externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally will positively cure every species of Humor, from a Common Pimple to Scrofula. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggists Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass

CATARRH



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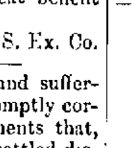
A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

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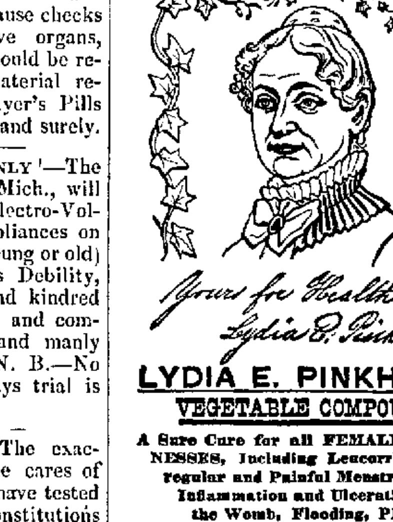


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**A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.**

☞Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

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☞FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

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☞Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞Sold by all Druggists.☞ (2)

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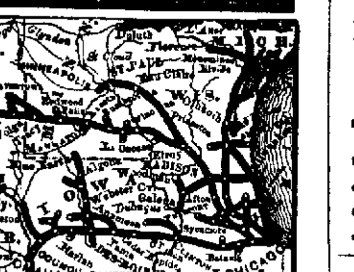

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FAST EXPRESS............9 30 a m. and 4.00 p.m
Accommodation (daily) ........8 a m , 4.30 p m
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Hammonton ........8 a m , 4 30 and 6 00 p m
Atco, 8, 11 a m , 4 30, 6, and Vine street only, 11 30 p m.
Haddonfield, 7, 8, 9 and 11 a m , 12 m , 3, 4 30, 5, 6 6 45, and Vine street only, 9 30 and 11 30 p m
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Sundays, 8 a m and 6 p m
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FAST EXPRESS ........8 00 a m and 4 40 p m
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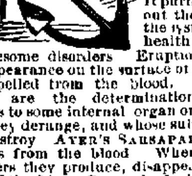
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.




This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillinga, and Mandrake. with the Iodes of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood When they are gone, the disorders they produce, disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head. Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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CURED! CURED!!

*Apepsia!* *Apepsia!!*

The great scientific preparation will positively cure old, chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo, where every known medicine has failed to give relief, I refer to a few of the cases pronounced incurable that have been cured with

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It has performed a miracle in my case.

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Restores the Youthful Color to Grey or Faded Hair

Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to prevent falling of the hair and to remove dandruff and itching. Hiscox & Co, N.Y.

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A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, or any disorder of the lungs, stomach bowels, blood or nerves PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure you. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier

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If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes. Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best remedial agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co, N. Y. 50c & $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

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Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of

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**A Positive Cure for Catarrh of all kinds.** It is **Instantaneous** in **Effect** and **Permanent** in **Result** Cures at any stage of the disease. Has cured cases so terrible that bones came from the nose.

**Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy** is mild and pleasant, affording **Immediate Relief** and prompt cure in all cases of **Catarrh, Influenza, Hay Fever, Bronchitis**

It will remove Polypus and effectually cure Watery and Purulent Discharges from the Head and Throat, and Foetid, Sickening Breath; perfectly restore impaired Smell, Taste and Hearing; relieve Headache, Break up Colds in the Head; Strengthen the Voice and Eyes; Purify, Regulate and Render Clear and Active every Organ of the Head and Throat. Price, 50 cents.

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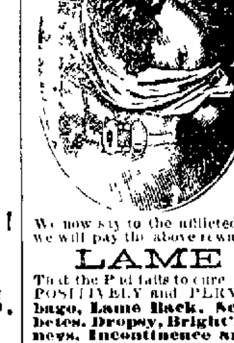

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Have already been Sold in this country and in France, every one of which has given perfect satisfaction, And has performed cures every time when used according to directions

We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of

LAME BACK

That the Pad fails to cure This Great Remedy will POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure **Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness,** and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise

**LADIES,** if you are suffering from Female Weakness Leucorrhea, or any disease of the Kidneys Bladder, or Urinary Organs,

YOU CAN BE CURED!

Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing

PROF. GUILMETTE'S

French Kidney Pad,

WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION

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JUDGE BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo O, says "One of Prof Guilmette's French Kidney Pads cured me of Lumbago in three weeks' time My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable. During all this time I suffered untold agony and paid out large sums of money."

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"I suffered for three years with Sciatica and Kidney disease, and often had to go about on crutches, I was entirely and permanently cured after wearing Prof Guilmette's French Kidney Pad four weeks"

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B. F KEESLING, M D, Druggist, Logansport, Ind, when sending in an order for Kidney Pads, writes

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Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Billious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood Price $1 50 by mail Send for Prof. Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail.

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THEY CURE

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$1000 IN GOLD.

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Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I C is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics

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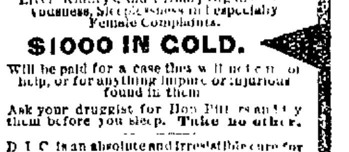


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Every dollar of which is pledged to payment of Policies

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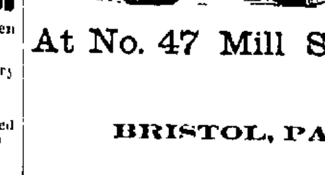


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which positively and permanently cures **Impotency** (caused by excesses of any kind), **Seminal Weakness,** and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as loss of energy, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave.

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PIANO TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington Hall can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.



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